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Victoria Daily Times.

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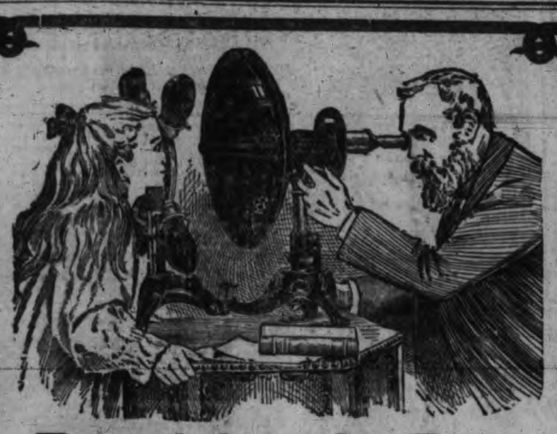

Examining the Eyes

Sometimes when people get spectacles which suit them they go on wearing them for years without having their sight tested to discover whether any change has taken place. This is wrong. All who wear glasses should have their eyes examined at intervals, even if the necessity be not apparent to them. As a general rule spectacles for old sight require changing about every three years, but it is desirable that the sight should be carefully tested every two years.

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EASY VICTORY.

Gans Defeated Fitzgerald in Fight at San Francisco.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, May 30.—The Gans-Fitzgerald fight at the Mechanics' pavilion last night was an easy victory for the Baltimore man. It ended suddenly in the 10th round, when the negro put in a terrific blow in the jaw, dazing Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald was ready and willing to mix it up at every stage of the game, and really did some good work against the Baltimore man, but the negro far out-classed him in cleverness and landed upon him almost at will.

STRIKER SHOT.

During a Quarrel at Kansas City—Non-Union Man Stabbed.

(Associated Press.)

Kansas City, Mo., May 30.—During a quarrel between union and non-union men here late last night, Dan McWilliams, a union striker at the Armourdale foundry, was shot twice and killed, and J. R. Kentch, a non-union box maker, was fatally stabbed.

The highest masts of sailing vessels are from 100 to 180 feet high, and spread from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.

TO SAVE HIS BROTHER.

Young Man Commits Murder and Then Ended His Own Life.

Berlin, May 28.—News of a singular tragedy, near Odessa, Russia, has reached here. Stefan Monvastyreki, the owner of a large estate, met and loved a Viennese variety singer, calling herself Baroness von Nagel, and induced her to visit his estate. His brother, Alexis, 24 years old, strongly disapproved of this, and repeatedly threatened to compel the Baroness to leave the estate. One night Stefan went to Odessa, and the next morning a servant noticed that the door of the Baroness's room was still locked. Rapping at the door was not answered, so the police were summoned. It was opened forcibly and the corpse of the Baroness was found on her bed. She had been strangled, and on her nose were the marks of teeth. From a leathern strap, attached to a hook in the wall, hung the body of Alexis. On the table was the following note:

"The woman wanted me to share my brother's sin. May God pardon me for what I have done. Through this act I have ensured Stefan's welfare, and I beg him to erect a cross over my grave. The woman was strangled by my hands. May God have mercy on me. It is 2.30 o'clock at night. Farewell, Stefan. Fulfil the request of your unhappy brother, who warmly loved you."

CANADIANS ARE HONORED BY KING

AWARD OF MERIT FOR COL. WOLFENDEN

List of Appointments to Imperial Service Order Which Has Just Been Gazetted.

(Special to the Times.)

Montreal, May 30.—A special cable from London to-day says:

A long list of appointments to the Imperial Service Order, which is the King's direct recognition of merit, is gazetted to-day. There are twelve Canadian companions, namely:

J. McCourtney, deputy minister of the department of finance.

W. G. Parmelee, deputy minister of the department of trade and commerce.

Eugene Tache, deputy minister of lands, mines and fisheries, Quebec.

Charles J. Jones, chief clerk of patents of Ontario.

Col. D. A. Macdonald, R. O., chief superintendent of military stores.

Augustus Power, K. C., chief clerk of the department of justice.

Kivas Tully, consulting engineer of the public works department, Ontario.

Martin Murphy, provincial engineer of the department of public works, N. S.

James S. Beck, auditor-general, N. B.

Col. R. Wolfenden, King's printer, Victoria, B. C.

S. W. McMichael, chief inspector of customs, Dominion of Canada, Toronto.

Frederick Montizambert, M.D., F.R.C.S., director-general of public health, Ottawa.

A medal of the order is granted to seven Canadians: Robt. Winton, marine lighthouse keeper; Jean Gauthier, marine lighthouse keeper; Robt. Rivers, marine lighthouse keeper; James Barnes, postman; Patrick Denneney, lockman; Alexander Adams, laborer in the department of railway and canals.

OTTAWA NOTES.

The New Bank Which Will Have Headquarters in Victoria—Mail for for Dawson.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, May 30.—The post office department has been advised that on June 6th a boat will sail from White Horse for Dawson.

A. Morrison asked in the House yesterday if the government had received any information of the influx of Japanese to British Columbia during the past 15 days, and if the Japanese consul at Montreal was communicated with. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the government had received no information whatever on the subject.

This district is suffering from drought. Mayor Cook has asked the Minister of Militia to fire the big guns at Nepean Point so as to bring rain from the clouds.

It is understood that the printers in the government bureau were notified to-day by the state department that if they did not report to the King's printer before 6 o'clock to-night that they intended going to work on Monday, then their places would be filled by others. The printers will hold a meeting this afternoon.

The bill of the Pacific Bank, with its headquarters at Victoria, B. C., passed the banking and commerce committee yesterday.

LIVELY TIMES.

Supposed Plot to Rescue or Kill Prisoners in Kentucky Jail.

Jackson, Ky., May 28.—The frustration of what the troops believe was a plot to rescue or kill Curtis Jett and Tom White last midnight increased the tension in Jackson to-day. How many men were involved, beside the one fired on and who returned the sentry's fire, and what relation the incident had to the placing of a searchlight on the jail grounds from a nearby mountain side earlier in the night, are questions in which great interest is felt.

The Gatling gun squad remained on duty all last night, and momentarily expected to be called on to repel an attack. Very few of the soldiers slept at all. About sixty men from the country were in town yesterday evening. It is the popular belief that the plan was to pick off the Gatling gun men with the aid of the searchlight and to rush the guard.

Soldiers on Duty.

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—Information from Jackson says that several of the mountain desperadoes have been riding night and day since White and Jett were lodged in jail here, and urging the mountaineers to rescue their comrades. The military authorities here have been able to secure no further intelligence from the mountains. It has been decided to keep outpost on all roads and mountain passes not only at night, but during the day.

SHOT DEAD.

Body of Capt. Sir E. H. Hulse Found in His Bedroom at Johannesburg.

(Associated Press.)

Johannesburg, Transvaal, May 30.—Captain Sir Edward Henry Hulse, who was press censor during the latter part of the South African war, was found shot dead in the bedroom of his residence here this morning.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN.

President of Grand Trunk Asked Regarding Rumors of Purchase.

(Associated Press.)

Detroit, Mich., May 30.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railroad, in an interview last night relative to the report that the Grand Trunk will acquire the Canadian Northern, said: "It is possible. Matters, however, are not settled sufficiently to know what will be done."

MINING DEAL.

Mr. Boscowitz's Interest in the Britannia Purchased for A. Heinze.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, May 30.—Mr. Boscowitz's interest in the Britannia mine, consisting of three-tenths, was purchased this morning by Mr. Robinson, representing A. Heinze, of Butte, Mont. The consideration was between $100,000 and $150,000.

The laundry workers are talking of a strike on Monday for higher wages.

People from the Fraser valley fear floods. The river is exceedingly low for this time of year, and if hot weather follows the snow will come down rapidly.

THE FLOODS IN CENTRE STATES

PORTIONS OF TOWNS ARE UNDER WATER

Railway Traffic Interrupted—Loss to Farmers Will Amount to One Million Dollars.

(Associated Press.)

Omaha, Neb., May 30.—The conditions in Eastern and Souther Nebraska are rapidly reaching a critical point. The downpour of rain that has continued almost without intermission for nedrly a week continues.

Special dispatches indicate that instead of the floods subsiding they are increasing, and that along all the rivers the danger line is being reached and in some instances passed.

On all the railroads entering Omaha train service is in bad shape. For miles through the central portion of the state the tracks are under water. All this section is thickly populated and in many instances the loss to the farmers has been heavy.

Reports coming from Lincoln, Beatrice, Fremont, Falls City and scores of other points indicate that the streams are overflowing their banks and the water is running through the streets of towns, undermining the foundations of buildings and doing much damage. The loss to farmers will not be less than $1,000,000 in this state alone. Corn is even worse condition than small grain. It has been almost completely killed and owing to the fact of the ground being so wet it is believed that it cannot be replanted in time to mature a crop.

Six Thousand Homeless.

Des Moines, Ia., May 30.—Four feet of water was coursing through a large section of the business district of East Des Moines to-day, and thirty thousand people in East Des Moines, five thousand in South Des Moines, and four thousand in North Des Moines are practically cut off from communication with the main section of the city. No attempt is made to transact business. Six thousand persons are homeless, 30 per cent. of whom are practically without shelter.

FURTHER TROUBLE.

United States Gunboat Sent to Protect American Engineers.

(Associated Press.)

Pekin, May 30.—The report that further trouble has occurred along the line of the Canton-Hangkow railroad is confirmed. The United States consul at Canton is sending the American gunboat Callao to protect the American and Japanese engineers who were deserted by their Chinese escort after they had returned to the scene of the former trouble along the line.

ARCHITECT DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

New York, May 30.—A cable message received here announces the death in Paris of Bruce Price, the well known American architect. Mr. Price drew plans for more of the modern skyscrapers than any other architect. He also designed George Gould's $7,000,000 residence at Georgian Court, Lake Wood, and the Hunt memorial in Central park. Mr. Price served a term as president of the Municipal Art Society.

WHEAT IMPORTS.

(Associated Press.)

Liverpool, May 30.—The imports of wheat into Liverpool this week (five days) were 34,900 quarters from Atlantic ports, 18,000 from the Pacific, and 71,000 from other ports. The imports of corn from Atlantic ports during the week were 41,900 quarters.

CLERGYMAN'S DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

London, May 30.—Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, the well known Lutheran clergyman and author, of Cambridge, Mass., died suddenly here on Thursday.

LIBERAL LEADER IS STILL SILENT

BUT LEADING WHIP ANTICIPATES ELECTION

Mr. Chamberlain Anxious to Have the Subject Discussed at Montreal—Lord Brassey's Question.

(Associated Press.)

London, May 30.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, is apparently reserving public expression of his views of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's Imperial reciprocity scheme until the reassembling of parliament, when the finance bill will come up.

In the meantime Sir Henry's first lieutenant, Herbert Gladstone, the chief Liberal whip, in an open letter to his constituents, warns the Liberals that no time must be lost in putting their house in order.

"The government is hopelessly discredited," writes Mr. Gladstone, "and it is impossible to assume that general election will be long delayed."

This impression, however, is not supported in Unionist circles, where it is said that the government has no intention of precipitating a dissolution of parliament until the whole subject of preferential trade is thoroughly thrashed out.

Lord Brassey, Liberal, a former governor of Victoria, who has had considerable colonial experience, raises the question as to whence comes the demand for a preferential policy, and concludes: "The only demand comes from Canada, where, in spite of the preference given to Great Britain, the tariffs remain almost prohibitive."

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has expressed the hope that his proposals will be freely discussed and the attitude of the colonies will be made clear at the congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to be held at Montreal in August.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Impressive Ceremonies at Washington, Where Business Was Suspended.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, May 30.—With solemn and impressive ceremonies Memorial Day was observed in the national capital on a more elaborate scale than ever before. Business was suspended and people of all classes united in perpetuating the memory of heroic dead. Notwithstanding the absence of the President, who usually is a conspicuous figure in the Memorial Day exercises at Arlington, the arrangements were elaborate. They were under the direction of the department of the Potomac, G. A. R., and included a parade of G. A. R. post, the old guard, other patriotic organizations and the militia of the district of Columbia, headed by the marine band. The decorations of monuments and graves was followed by addresses by men prominent in public life.

The weather was perfection. Later in the afternoon the monument and bust of the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

FRIAR LANDS.

Interested Parties Are Not Now Disposed to Accept Arbitration.

(Associated Press.)

Rome, May 30.—Cardinal Rampolli today received in private audience Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, of the Twenty-Ninth United States Infantry, who presented his report of the situation of Catholicism in the Philippine islands. It appears that the idea of having recourse to arbitration in the matter of the purchase of the friar lands, which was again favored after Archbishop Guidis's arrival at Manila, is now looked upon coldly by the interested parties.

CAPTAIN DROWNED.

(Associated Press.)

Houghton, Mich., May 29.—Capt. Patrick Gordon, of the barge C. C. Maxwell, has been washed overboard and drowned. The Maxwell was in tow of the propeller Turner, bound from Duluth, when she careened in a high sea and parted her tow line, the steering gear being carried away. Gordon was sixty years of age and had sailed the lakes 40 years. He leaves a widow and family at Westbay City.

DEATH SENTENCE ON WOMAN.

(Associated Press.)

Monticello, N. Y., May 30.—Mrs. Taylor has been sentenced to death and her execution is set for the week commencing July 5th at Dunnemore prison. In pronouncing sentence Judge Howard said: "You have had a fair and impartial trial, and this jury could not possibly return any other verdict." A new trial will be applied for by her attorneys.

CUT HIS THROAT.

(Associated Press.)

New Orleans, May 30.—Frank Emmett, formerly of Emmett & Puech, one of the biggest cotton firms in New Orleans, who was bankrupted by the bull campaign in cotton, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat.

The largest kitchen in the world is in that great Parisian store, the Bon Marche, which has 4,000 employees.

THE BIG RACES.

Reliance, Constitution and Columbia Will Sail To-Day.

(Associated Press.)

Matinicock Point, N. Y., May 30.—A fine breeze was blowing right up the Sound from the northeast to-day when the crews on board the three cup yachts, Reliance, Constitution and Columbia, began preparations for the last contest of the Glencove series of races. Early in the day it was cloudy and gloomy, and there were several showers, but by 9 o'clock the sky had cleared. The hundreds of excursionists and amateur yachtsmen who came down on the train seemed particularly anxious as to the condition of Constitution, whose topmast went to pieces in Thursday's race, and all seemed delighted when they found the 1901 boat at her moorings with a topmast in place ready for business.

Before the yachts reached the first mark the wind fell off to scarcely three knots an hour. Reliance held the lead and turned first. Time: Reliance, 1.56:10; Constitution, $2.00:16; Columbia, 2.02.36.

The yachts sailed three miles to the second turn very slowly, and the Reliance again showed her superiority in light wind. Time at second market: Reliance, 2.19:18; Constitution, 2.26:47; Columbia, 2.33:50.

ONLY THREE IN FAVOR OF OFFER

SUBMITTED TO THE MINERS AT CUMBERLAND

They Held Out for Recognition of the Union—The Manager's Proposal.

(Special to the Times.)

Cumberland, May 30.—Last night Manager John Matthews offered to take the men back if they signed individual contracts for one, two or three years, terminable at one month's notice; officers of the union not to be discriminated against. The commissioners advised the men to accept and adjourned the commission for them to consider the matter. At a mass meeting the men decided to stay by the union and not sign contracts.

A secret ballot was taken, the vote being 130 against signing contracts, 3 for. Many men are away in the country fishing.

On the opening of the commission this morning, George Richards, on behalf of the men, said they would not enter into any individual contracts, but would accept the conditions if the company would deal with the union. This the company refuse to do.

Chief Justice Hunter said there were two reasons why the employers should not recognize the union, first, it was a jughandle proposition, because the union was not incorporated; second, in any settlement they must deal with the men at Denver, that is the executive of the Western Federation of Miners.

Rev. Mr. Rowe said the company had conceded that the officers should not be discriminated against, now men should concede one point, a technical recognition of the union.

Richards said there were questions of wages, yardage scale and other matters which were not satisfactory.

Witnesses to prove these are now being called. The men have been allowed to remain in the company's houses for another month.

The commission adjourned without effecting any settlement. In summing up Chief Justice Hunter said the men took the following position: "You must employ us as a union or not at all." He thought they should not try to force a union on any employer. Rev. Mr. Rowe thought it would be advisable for the company to recognize a union, still as the company had receded from its former position he thought the men should take this opportunity of settling.

The commission sits at Vancouver on Monday. No settlement is in sight.

SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Ralph Smith, M. P., Interviews Representatives of Railway Companies and Employees.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, May 30.—Ralph Smith has had an interview with representatives of railway employees and railway companies in regard to his bill providing for better safety appliances. The idea is to have the provisions of the bill incorporated in Hon. A. G. Blair's railway commission bill. All clauses were satisfactory, except one, which wants side ladders as well as end ladders for freight cars. The companies don't think side ladders are necessary. The clause was held over for further information.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

(Associated Press.)

Denver, Colo., May 30.—All the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have been re-elected. Three grand trustees were chosen: James Hurlburt, Connellsville; H. W. Belknap, Mattoon, Ills.; James Murdock, London, Ontario.

—A complete line of Carpets, Carpet Squares, Mattings, Feltings and other floor coverings at Weller Bros., second floor.

LOOKING FOR A POLITICAL MOSES

SPECULATION AS TO THE PROBABLE RESULT

A Disquieting Rumor That the Governor is Entertaining Giving Col. Prior Dissolution.

There has been practically no change in the political situation since last night. After the rising of the House, the work of preparing the evidence for the Governor was pushed forward, and this afternoon this matter was in shape to send to the Government House, being first submitted for approval to the members of the special committee.

In view of the tardiness in getting this before His Honor it is now considered improbable that His Honor will act before Monday. In the meantime no stone is being left unturned by the aspirants for the mantle of Premiership to attract the attention of the Governor, and some persistent agitating is going on for that purpose.

Yesterday it is stated that round robins were being circulated for presentation to the Governor on behalf of two of the candidates, but the parties most seriously affected stopped it, believing that such a step would be inadvisable.

There seems to be little doubt now that the Colonel, in view not only of supply being withheld, but also because of the report of the special committee, will be refused a dissolution. He will, if he tenders his resignation, have the option of recommending the name of some one for whom His Honor should send. Conservatives are anxious that he should recommend Chas. Wilson, the Conservative leader, but even in such an event the Governor will be likely to exercise his own discretion.

A large number cannot understand how the leader of the opposition can be overlooked, he, in the natural order, being the one for whom the Governor would send. But on the other hand it is argued that the Governor may recognize the wide demand for an election on party lines, and will select his First Minister with that in view. Within the last forty-eight hours the ex-provincial secretary has come prominently before the public in this connection, and his chances are actively canvassed. His attainments and his platform ability backed by the prestige of office would make him a formidable leader in the approaching campaign.

Another noteworthy development of the situation, and one which is exciting general remark, is the sudden advent into the arena of a totally new force in the person of John Oliver, of Delta. All recognize that his recent service to the province has been of such a marked character as to make of him a factor to be represented with in future administrations. Many insist that as the man who almost single-handed carried whelmed the investigation which overwhelmed the government he should be given the task of reorganizing the affairs of the province and cleansing the departments. His sterling integrity would make him a strong figure in the fight acceptable to almost all classes of Liberals. He has also developed during the last year remarkably in his grasp of public questions and of procedure, and on the stump he is wonderfully effective, as Mr. Eberts learned to his sorrow in North Victoria.

There is a disquieting rumor abroad this afternoon that His Honor perplexed in his endeavors to select some one who will insure stable government is disposed to grant the Colonel a dissolution whether supply is voted or not. Close students of the situation, however, dismiss this as so improbable as to be unworthy of attention.

SEALERS HOME.

Six From City of San Diego Arrived on Boscowitz This Afternoon.

Tanned from a three-day exposure at sea which they experienced after losing their schooner off Queen Charlotte Islands the six missing sealers from the City of San Diego, whose safe arrival on land was heretofore reported in the Times, reached Victoria from the North on the steamer Boscowitz this afternoon. The men left their vessel on the 27th of April. They left her on the morning of that day and worked around until noon, when they saw her for the last time. On towards evening a breeze sprung up and they were carried out of sight of the schooner. They endeavored to retain the same position until night in the hopes of getting a glimpse of the vessel's lights, but in vain.

The next day was one of forlorn hope. The hard tack in their boats was about exhausted, and they became pretty tired and hungry. Cape Calvert was eventually sighted, and steering for there a number of Indians were met next day, who directed them to Goose Island. Here there are several Indian stores, and the men traded off their sealskins to purchase provisions for themselves.

The Boscowitz brought a number of other passengers, the major number of whom were landed at Vancouver.

In Germany when the vote of the jury stands six against six a prisoner is acquitted. A vote of seven against five leaves the decision in the court, and in a vote of eight against four the prisoner is convicted.

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35 YATES STREET.

LIBERAL REPLIES TO CHAMBERLAIN

SAYS FISCAL POLICY MEANS PROTECTION

Gain to Britain by Preferential Trade With Colonies Not Worth the Risk.

London, May 29.—Sir Edward Grey is the first of the Liberal leaders to take up Mr. Chamberlain's challenge regarding Imperial preferential tariffs. Addressing the Oxford University Liberal League to-night, Sir Edward denounced Mr. Chamberlain's proposals on the ground that they meant protection. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, played on the big trumpet, while Premier Balfour played the same on the small flute, but it must not be expected that there would be any separation of policy between the two. Therefore the Liberals must fight the proposals with the utmost vigor. He contended that the margin that Great Britain could gain by preferential trade with her colonies was comparatively small, and not worth the risk of dislocating three-fourths of her trade with the rest of the world.

Thus the discussion on the question reveals no extreme enthusiasm on the part of the Unionists for Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, although the ventilation of the subject is eagerly welcomed. The Unionist Spectator points out the coincidence that while Mr. Chamberlain is offering old age pensions as the compensation to the workman for the loss he may sustain through the preferential tariff, the vast pension list of the United States was largely created in order to get an excuse for a higher protective tariff. In the Spectator's opinion, if the Colonial Secretary is foolish enough to force his proposals to an issue, he will shatter his party as completely as Gladstone did the Liberal party with Home Rule.

That such a rupture of the Conservative party will occur is admitted among the best informed members of the party. At least four cabinet ministers are said to be strongly opposed to the scheme, while Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil, who are credited with the intention of organizing an opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's plans, claim to be able to count already 30 Conservative members in their following.

At Brooks Club, the headquarters of the Liberal Unionist party, it was stated that Mr. Chamberlain was determined to stand or fall by his scheme, and that if he failed to obtain the country's support for it, would retire from public life.

Some Points.

Toronto, May 29.—The News's London cable says: "Yesterday's proceedings in the House of Commons were the most eventful since the day when Gladstone made his pronouncement on Home Rule. The speech of Mr. Chamberlain was received without demonstration of any kind. The close attention of members showed that they realized that the history of England may be drawing to a close, and that the history of the Empire is beginning.

"The main points of Mr. Chamberlain's speech were as follows:

"First—Food must be taxed, but the increase in wages which would follow would be more than equivalent therefor.

"Second—Extra revenue would pay old age pensions.

"Third—Tax on food would revive decaying agricultural industry.

"Fourth—Fiscal rearrangement would revive Irish industries and agriculture.

"Fifth—It would enable the Empire to strike against foreign nations like Germany, and

"Sixth—It would protect home manufacturers from being swamped by the trust productions of America.

"Germany's attitude towards Canada, he declared, had forced to the front the question of fiscal Imperial England, and must show to Germany that she cannot wreak vengeance on Canada without suffering payment in kind.

"Mr. Chamberlain's concluding words were: 'I will raise the fiscal issue before the constituencies.' The Premier, who spoke after Mr. Chamberlain, declared he heartily agreed with what the latter had said. Continuing, he asserted that England must have a fiscal weapon with which to meet those who might attempt to disintegrate the Empire by fiscal means. England wanted to secure an open market in the colonies for her manufactured goods.

"William Redmond remarked that it seemed to be Mr. Chamberlain's intention to wreck the government. The Lord Mayor of London advocates zollverein of colonies and all foreign nations willing to trade on the same terms. Comments of ministerial press on Mr. Chamberlain's address are marked with becoming seriousness, the force of Lord Rosebery's words that the new policy will split the parties diagonally seems to be fully realized. The opposition press vigorously condemn Mr. Chamberlain's policy; the Daily News calls it a policy of famine."

German Opinion.

Berlin, May 29.—The newspapers here treat the assent of Premier Balfour to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's plan (for preferential tariff within the British Empire) and Mr. Chamberlain's second speech on the subject, as serious matters, saying that anything which might irritate British feeling should be carefully avoided. They argue quietly that Great Britain's engaging in tariff hostilities with Germany for Canada would lead to a trade controversy with the rest of Europe and the United States. The official attitude is to wait and see how much Chamberlain's plan develops.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Sentenced For Assaulting Motorman—Grain Elevator Destroyed By Fire.

Montreal, May 29.—Joseph W. Lefebvre, ex-conductor of the Montreal street railway, this morning was sentenced to six months and fined $25 or two months more, for assaulting Motorman Hirouelle on the corner of St. Dennis and St. Catherine streets last Sunday.

Burned.

Gairsboro, N. W. T., May 29.—Fire this morning destroyed the Northern elevator, which contained 4,000 bushels of wheat. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to be from a heated box in the cupola.

Funeral of J. MacLaren.

Brockville, May 29.—The funeral of the late John MacLaren, who died in Kamloops, B. C., from injuries received by falling from a horse, took place here yesterday, and was largely attended.

Guests of Toronto.

Toronto, May 29.—Lord and Lady Minto were the guests of the citizens of Toronto at a banquet in the King Edward hotel last night. About 200 persons were in attendance. Premier Ross, in his reply to the toast of the Empire, eulogized Lord and Lady Minto for the dignified and sympathetic manner in which they had performed the duties of their high offices. The Premier also dealt with Imperial questions, advocating a closer commercial unity and union for defensive purposes.

May Strike.

The Master Painters' Association decided that after Monday they will pay not more than 30 cents per hour to journeymen. The men may strike.

Coming West.

Winnipeg, May 29.—Rev. D. M. Gordon, D. D., principal of Queen's, formerly pastor of Knox church, this city, is here on his way to the general assembly in Vancouver. He spends next week at Banff.

CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED.

Minister Objects to Hostile Attitude of London Times Towards Russia.

London, May 29.—The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg, who has been expelled from Russia, has sent a dispatch via the frontier explaining his arrest and expulsion by the order of General Von Wahl, the assistant minister of the interior, on account of his hostility to the Russian government, and the invention of false news. He explains through the British ambassador that he was not responsible for the publication of the alleged letter from Interior Minister Von Plehve to General Von Raaben, the governor of Kishineff, written in anticipation of the Kishineff riot, but the minister said his expulsion was not on account of any individual action, but was due to the general tone and hostility of the Times towards Russia, and the government was resolved to read the Times a lesson.

Each of Marconi's 130 feet masts for wireless telegraphy costs £240.

OBJECTS OF THE NEW ASSOCIATION

TO PROTECT, PRESERVE AND INCREASE SPORT

Worthy Movement Initiated by the Local Sportsmen—Investigating Obstructions in Shawnigan Stream.

A committee of the Vancouver Island Game and Fish Protection Association is at Shawnigan to-day investigating the obstructions in the stream and the practicability of having them removed. They will likely report at a meeting of the association to be held next week. A special invitation is extended to all sportsmen to join this association, and all those desirous of doing so can contribute their subscriptions to Gus. Hartnagel, P. C. MacGregor, T. F. Fox, or at the Tourist Association rooms. Following are the objects of the association:

a. To effect a combination of the resident sportsmen; the general resident public and the authorities all to work together in protecting, preserving and increasing sport and the means and opportunity of enjoying it.

b. To advocate and promote the principle of game and game fish protection and preservation, and to agitate and work for legislation to effectuate this object.

c. To encourage game fish culture and the increase of game fish in local waters by assisting in the construction of fish ladders and other contrivances, and the clearing of obstructions from streams to permit of fish ascending to their spawning grounds.

d. To advocate the protection of game and game fish, the prevention of excessive killing of game, the prevention of over fishing, and the unsportsmanlike taking of immature fish and to assist in enforcing the laws against killing of game or game fish out of season, and the killing of game or game fish by illegal methods.

e. To promote public meetings for the discussion of topics of general interest to members.

f. To assist in attracting the attention of sportsmen of other countries to the opportunities of sport in the locality and to assist visiting sportsmen.

g. To grant membership badges and to impose as a condition of membership the observance of sportsmanlike conduct.

h. To promote competitions and award prizes for descriptive narrative and information of literary merit of actual and truthful sporting incidents and observations.

i. To procure advantageous transportation arrangements for sportsmen.

j. To collect data and statistics relating to the objects of the association.

Constitution.

1. The association will be managed by a committee of management annually elected, consisting of five members, presided over by a president.

2. The officers shall be a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary.

3. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the committee of management.

4. The officers and committee of management shall be elected by the members in general meeting.

5. An ordinary majority shall decide all questions, and in the case of equality of voting at any meeting the presiding officer shall have a casting vote. This rule shall also apply to the meetings of members.

Membership.

6. Persons subscribing to the funds of the association annually not less than one dollar shall be termed members. Honorary members may be nominated by any member and elected by the board of management. Non-residents may be elected life members on payment of ten dollars.

7. Only members holding a current badge of membership shall be entitled to the advantages of membership.

8. Subscriptions shall be payable on the 1st of March of each year, and shall be paid to the treasurer or secretary.

Meetings.

9. There shall be at least one general meeting in the month of March in each year.

10. General meetings may be convened at any time by the committee of management or by any five outside members.

11. Notice shall be advertised at least seven days before any general meeting.

12. The rules of procedure in force in the legislative assembly shall govern the conduct of all meetings.

FLOODS IN KANSAS.

North Topeka Surrounded By Water and Two Thousand People Homeless.

Topeka, Kas., May 29.—The floods have thoroughly disorganized the railway service in Kansas. General Superintendent Furber, of the Rock Island, said to-day: "Our system is in a deplorable condition, the wires are nearly all down. At Darham, the Cottonwood river flooded the depot, and forced the agent to leave. At Keats, a cloud-burst at midnight put the town under three feet of water."

The Union Pacific system is in little better condition. At Topeka the river is the highest in its history, covering many homes along the lower districts.

Santa Fe railway headquarters were notified to-day that a four-foot rise was coming down the Kansas river.

At 9.50 p.m. the water had surrounded the whole of North Topeka, and more than 2,000 people are homeless. The river is rising fast, and it is estimated that by to-morrow morning fully 10,000 will be homeless. The Union Pacific station is flooded.

Houses Submerged.

Abilene, Kas., May 29.—The flood waters of the Mud Creek, swollen by 12 hours' rain, swept through this city last night, doing damage estimated at $100,000. Chapman, Solomon and Talmadre, nearby towns, also suffered, and the loss to the country is tremendous.

The water in the principal streets at Abilene is four feet deep.

A three-story brick building, containing stores, commercial college, and several offices, collapsed, and several other buildings are in a dangerous condition. The press rooms of the three newspapers and the basements are under water. The Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Rock Island tracks, entering the city, have been washed away, and 200 houses are submerged.

On the Smoky Hill bottoms, ten thousand acres are under water, and persons are being rescued in boats.

Levees Break.

Des Moines, Ia., May 29.—While the Des Moines river is receding slowly, above the confluence with the Raccoon, it is rising below. South and Southeast Des Moines are threatened with devastation as a result of breaks in the levees, hundreds of homes are surrounded with water, and a break in North Des Moines early to-day inundated central places, containing upwards of 200 fine residences.

TORPEDOES EXPLODED.

Paris, May 30.—The Matin's correspondent at Cherbourg telegraphs that during a violent storm yesterday afternoon the lightning caused explosion of three submarine torpedoes at the west entrance of the harbor. The explosion threw up a column of water to great height and caused a panic among the vessels at anchor. No damage was done, but the Hamburg-American liner Furst Bismarck, on her way from Hamburg and Southampton to New York, had just entered the harbor. Had the explosion occurred a few minutes earlier, says the correspondent, it might have caused a great disaster.

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN CORN CURES.

Many are destructive to the flesh and dangerous to use, but the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor removes Corns, Warts and Bunions, without pain in 24 hours. No pain, no failure. "Putnam's" cures.

THE TRIUMPHS OF PE-RU-NA INCREASE.

Thousands of Chronic Ailments of Women Cured Every Month—Disguised Internal Catarrh the Enemy of Women—Pe-ru-na the Only Internal Systemic Catarrh Remedy Yet Devised—Prominent Cases in Illustration.

Nervous Depression.

Summer months are peculiarly the months of nervous diseases, especially nervous prostration and other depressed states of the nervous system. People who are not at all inclined to be nervous or suffer from weak nerves find this time especially trying. Sultry heat and electrical disturbances of the atmosphere are probably the cause of this.

Invalids need to be particularly careful to fortify the nervous system by the use of Peruna.

MISS HELEN ROLOF.

Miss Helen Rolof, Kaukauna, Wis., writes:—"Several times during the past two years or more my system has been greatly in need of a tonic, and at those times Peruna has been of great help in building up the system, restoring my appetite and securing restful sleep. I know a great number of women who are using it for the troubles peculiar to the sex, and with the best results."—Helen Rolof.

MISS LOUISE BERTSEL.

Miss Louise Bertsel, 19½ Second street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:—"My health was excellent until about six months ago, when I seemed to have a collapse from overdoing socially, and the doctor ordered an entire change of scene and climate. As this was an absolute impossibility at the time, I had to try and regain my health in another way and was induced by a friend, who gave Peruna such a good recommend, to try Peruna. I cannot tell you the condition of my nerves when I began to use it. The least noise irritated me, and I felt that life was not worth living, but Peruna soon changed me into a well woman, and now I do not know I have nerves."—Louise Bertsel.

A newspaper contributor was lately admitted into the extensive suite of offices which constitute the headquarters of Dr. Hartman, who treats catarrh patients by the thousand. Among the busy swarm of assistant doctors, clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers, Dr. Hartman stopped long enough to say a few words.

"A large number of female patients visit me every year, but the number who are entered on my books as regular patients and are treated by correspondence is very much larger. Hundreds of letters are received and answered free every day. A yet greater multitude take my catarrh remedy, Peruna, and are cured, of whom I never hear. Some of this latter class write me years after their cure.

"I never allow a name published except by the written consent of the patient. We make no charge at any time. The medicine only is obtained by each patient at her own drug store. Those desiring to become regular patients have only to send address, duration of disease and treatment previously received, and directions for the first month's treatment will be sent at once."

Over half the women have catarrh in some form or another. And yet, probably not a tenth of the women know that their disease is catarrh. To distinguish catarrh of various organs it has been named very differently.

One woman has dyspepsia, another bronchitis, another Bright's disease, another liver complaint, another consumption, another female complaint. These women would be very much surprised to hear that they are all suffering with chronic catarrh. But it is so, nevertheless.

Each one of these troubles and a great many more are simply catarrh—that is, chronic inflammation of the mucous lining, of which organ is affected. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other location. This is why Peruna has become so justly famous in the cure of female diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Peruna does not palliate—it cures.

"Health and Beauty," sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

MISS JENNIE FINLEY.

Miss Jennie Finley, 79 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn., a popular young society lady of that place, writes:—"Three years ago I had very poor health, and while I was only sick abed occasionally, I was unable to enjoy life, and lacked vitality and strength. I was an easy subject to cold and malaria. Four bottles of Peruna changed my entire physical condition. My head stopped aching, my strength returned, and the poison was driven out of my blood. All I felt like a new and well woman once more. It is a truly great medicine and well worthy the good things its friends say about it, and it will always have my indorsement."—Jennie Finley.

MISS LUCY M. RILEY.

Miss Lucy M. Riley, 33 Davenport street, Cleveland, Ohio, writes:—"I wish to add my indorsement to thousands of other women who have been cured through the use of Peruna. I suffered for five years with severe backache, and when weary or worried in the least I had prolonged headache. This fall I caught a bad cold and was advised to take Peruna for it. Imagine my astonishment and pleasure to find that after taking two bottles not only was my cough gone, but I had no more backache or headache. I am now in perfect health, enjoy life and have neither an ache or pain, thanks to Peruna."—Lucy M. Riley.

WANTS.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as stenographer; experienced; insurance office preferred; references given. Apply C. Z., care of Times.

WANTED—Situation at house work, by (Protestant) Japanese. K. Y., P. O. Box 56.

WANTED—Youth's or man's bicycle; must be in good condition; state full particulars for cash. "Bike," Times.

WANTED—A good row boat, complete. Address Boat, Times Office.

MEN of integrity can make good money every week, selling our well-known and popular nursery stock. If you want a good paying position write us. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

WANTED—A good general servant, small family. Apply 51 Michigan street.

WANTED—Chimney sweeping. Smokey chimneys cured, no mess; stove pipes, flues and chimneys from 25c. 4 Broughton street.

WANTED—500 lots of second-hand clothes, men's preferable, to ship North. Cash paid by F. J. Bittancourt, auctioneer and commission agent. Just phone, I'll call. Phones: Office, B518; Res., B710.

WANTED—Several persons of good character to manage district offices in each state for house of long standing; salary $20 weekly in cash each Thursday direct from main office, with all expenses. Colonial Co., Chicago.

MAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE and business ability, to act as district agent; must be able to sell goods and appoint agents. E. P. Blackford, nurseryman, Toronto.

WANTED—A first-class pattern maker at once. Apply to Letson & Burpee, 142 to 148 Alexander street, Vancouver, B. C.

DETECTIVE WORK reliably performed; depositions taken; notaries public; evidence procured in law cases, civil and criminal, in any part of the world, also divorces, etc. Pacific Coast Detective Agency, 45 Safe Deposit Building, Seattle, Washington.

SOCIETIES.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 743, I. O. F., meets in Caledonia Hall, first and third Tuesday, at 8 p. m. each month. T. R. Dee, secretary, 48 Yates street.

TEMPORARY OFFICE of the Victoria Builders' Association, 16 Broad street. Tel. 820.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—9¾ acres of good farm land; price $400. Apply A. C., Times.

FOR SALE—Carvel built outrigger, in good order, must be sold; price $15 only. Can be inspected at 53 Blanchard street. Bittancourt's Auction Room.

FOR SALE—At bargain, eight roomed house, with bathroom, pantry, scullery and china closet; lot 60x135, with new stable 15x30; shrubbery and fruit trees; all in first-class condition near car. C. G. S. Times.

PIANO FOR SALE—Good useful instrument, pretty case, owner leaving town; first offer $150 buys same. Harman, 62 Government street.

ORGAN FOR SALE—11 stops, knee swells, by Cornwall & Co., high back, mirror top, owner leaving town; first reasonable offer buys. Harman, 62 Government St.

FOR SALE—An almost new double seated buggy, cheap. Apply to Wm. Mable, Johnson street.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred fox terrier puppies, even marked. Apply G. Florence, Scotch Bakery, 103 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—At W. A. Robertson & Son's, Blanchard street, carts, light wagons and phaeton; also buggy and horses and a brass force pump.

NOW READY—Late cabbage plants, 25c. per 100, 500 for $1; cauliflower, 50c. per 100; tomatoes, 25c. per box of 12 plants. Mount Tolmie Nursery.

FOR SALE—Second-hand lawn mowers, plough, garden tools, sewing machines, furniture, beds, etc. At Eden's Junk Store, 125 Fort street, near Blanchard.

FOR SALE—A Victoria phaeton, property of Robert Irving, Esq.; may be seen at my residence, corner of Cook and View streets; will be sold at best offer. John B. Lovell.

FOR SALE—Two lots in New Alberni, cleared and fenced, corner lot, good site; also boat and boat house; U. S. patent No. 590,016, issued Sept. 14th, 1897; U. S. patent No. 626,680, issued June 13th, 1899. For particulars address R. M. Ellis, New Alberni.

FOR SALE—Four $1,000 appropriations in the Victoria No. 2 Building Society; will be sold separately if desired. Apply at Times Business Office.

LADIES—Our harmless remedy relieves without fail delayed or suppressed menstruation. For free trial address Paris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

OUR PUZZLE

FIND THE YOUNG MAN FOR WHOM SHE IS WAITING.

In yesterday's puzzle, by using the upper part of the picture as base, the sister can be found formed in Gotlieb's face, and the music teacher toward the left, formed by his shirt.

TO LET.

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms, furnished or unfurnished; new management. Strand Hotel, Johnson street.

TO LET—Small furnished cottage (central). 32 Quadra street.

TO LET—Nicely furnished 5 roomed cottage. Apply 92 Douglas street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—At very moderate charge; all conveniences. Scho Bazaar, Fort street.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms; also bedroom for single gentleman. 120 Vancouver street.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms and unfurnished rooms, on ground floor. Apply first house, Burnside road.

HOUSES TO LET—Edmonton road, 4 rooms ..... $ 5 00
Green St., 6 rooms 5 00
Head street, 7 rooms furnished 37 00
McCaskill St., 5 rooms 5 00
Speed Ave., 4 rooms 5 00
Whittier Ave., 9 rooms, 1 acre 10 00
THE STUART ROBERTSON CO., LTD., 28 Broad Street.

SAIL LOFT & TENT FACTORY.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK of tents for sale or hire. F. Jeune & Bro., practical sail and tent makers, 127½ Government street.

ENGRAVERS.

HALF TONES—Equal to any made anywhere. Why send to cities out of the Province when you can get your Engravings in the Province? Work guaranteed; prices satisfactory. The B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., No. 26 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

BUSINESS MEN who use printers' ink need Engravings. Nothing so effective as illustrations. Everything wanted in this line made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Cuts for catalogues a specialty.

ZINC ETCHINGS—All kinds of Engravings on zinc, for printers, made by the B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad St., Victoria. Maps, plans, etc.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

FOR FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, by day, week or month, single or in suites, go to 90 Douglas street.

CRACKED CORN
$1.35 PER 100 LBS.
McDowell & Rosie
PHONE 487. 93 JOHNSON ST.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone 820.

ROBT. DINSDALE, 48 Third street. Telephone 346. Estimates furnished for brick and stone buildings. I am prepared to build brick houses at about the same cost as frame buildings, which are more permanent and cheaper to maintain.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON, 150 Yates St. We have up-to-date machinery and can do work to your advantage. 'Phone 750.

CONTRACTORS.

ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings; work carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

CARRUTHERS, DICKSON & HOWES, 131 to 135 Johnson street, Grimm's Block, manufacturers of show cases and store fixtures in hard and soft wood; designs and estimates furnished.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAY SCHOOL—Miss C. G. Fox, 36 Mason street. MISS FOX, music teacher, same address.

FINE ARTS—Drawing, painting, modelling, mechanical drawing, etc. Martindale, art master. Prospectus on application.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 15 Broad street (up-stairs). Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping taught. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

MACHINISTS.

L. HAFER, General Machinist. No. 150 Government street. Tel. 930.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone 130.

UPHOLSTERING AND AWNINGS.

SMITH & CHAMPION, 100 Douglas street. Upholstering and repairing a specialty; carpets cleaned and laid. 'Phone 718.

PAINTING, PAPER-HANGING, ETC.

E. ARMAN LEWIS, 29 Pioneer St. Estimates furnished. Tel. 920A.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 126.

FLOWER POTS, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, FLOWER POTS, ETC.—B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

'GILLARD'S'

PICKLE

AND

SAUCE

As supplied the army and navy and all the leading clubs.

Sold by all grocers.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Lt.

Distributers.

3 QUART FOUNTAIN SYRINGES

For $1.00

SEE OUR YATES ST. WINDOW.

Also a full line of all kinds of Syringes, Combination Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, etc., from $1.00 to $3.25.

Dean & Hiscocks

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, May 30.—5 a.m.—The barometer is comparatively high on the North Pacific Coast, and fair warm weather prevails throughout the Western portion of the continent. Fog is reported on the Vancouver Island and Washington coast, and showers have extended inland to Kootenay. The weather is also warm and fine from the Rockies eastward to Manitoba.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Moderate winds, generally fair and warm.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, partly cloudy and warm, with showers, chiefly at night.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.07; temperature, 52; minimum, 51; wind, calm; rain, .01; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster — Barometer, 30.06; temperature, 56; minimum, 54; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .06; weather, cloudy.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 62; minimum, 60; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .04; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 50; minimum, 46; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 54; minimum, 50; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Edmonton—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, 48; minimum, 44; wind, calm; weather, fair.

The Crawling of Cancer

One of the Symptoms by Which the Disease May be Distinguished.

A characteristic of a cancerous growth, distinguishing it from other lumps and growths, is a peculiar sensation of creeping or crawling which comes over the part affected.

Anyone suffering from a growth attended by such symptoms, should hasten to procure treatment without delay. The most effectual remedy that can be used is our Constitutional Treatment. It eradicates the cancer germs and poisons from the system and completely cures the disease without the necessity of resorting to painful operations. Send two stamps for full particulars.

D. V. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

A Chinese Imperial edict appoints Wu Ting Fang, the former Chinese minister at Washington, to be a member of the foreign office. His will be below that of the five officials designated in the protocol. The appointment practically created a new office.

—"The Ostermoor Mattress" is the mattress of the present and future; it cannot be excelled. Write Weiler Bros. or call at their store for particulars.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

COL. PRIOR REFUSES AS YET TO RESIGN

He Will Present the Evidence Taken Before Committee to Lieutenant-Governor.

Yesterday afternoon the legislature was taken up to little real purpose. Opposition members urged the resignation of the Premier in view of the many evidences that he had lost the confidence of the House. The Premier, however, persisted in remaining nominally in control of the House, and again postponed his evil day.

Continuing the debate on the report of the committee inquiring into the Chimney Creek bridge contract, Smith Curtis recited the features of the case. He brought prominently forward that the Premier in the capacity of acting Chief Commissioner saw the other tenders before his firm tendered. Knowing this he wanted to know if it was not a most unwise thing for him to propose that his firm should tender. Apart from all personal wrong the Premier was censurable. It was a principle which was a dangerous one, and was capable of all kinds of abuses.

He referred to the peculiarity of the Premier having ordered the papers sent to the Premier's office in order that a subordinate of the firm, Mr. Schwengers, might get some additional information. Mr. Cookson, an employee of the department, swore that he did not send the specifications to the Premier's office. What object had that official in misrepresenting this. The Premier, however, and Mr. Schwengers swore that they perused the specifications, and that the other papers were not shown Mr. Schwengers. He was sorry that there was this divergence. It was most unfortunate.

He was sorry—sincerely sorry and he was sure that the Premier was much more sorry—that the tender of the Premier's firm was $170 less than the next lowest. Had it been higher it would have removed this suspicion.

There was a phase which he could not pass over, because that great moralist, Mr. Martin, had brought attention to it. This was that it had become a principle in public life that a man could turn all the grist possible from the treasury to the firm with which he was connected.

The Premier boasted that he had only honor to get from the position, that he did not hold his position for the emoluments of the office. He should see that honor was returned by honor, and that he should not besmirch the high office he filled. The Premier had not come out of this with credit. He was in this transaction buyer and seller. If the Premier wanted to be a beneficiary of the province he must give up public life. A public man should "avoid every appearance of evil."

In the speaker's own experience he had carried this principle out. He referred to his name having been connected with a location in Southeast Kootenay, though without his permission. He had his name withdrawn so that no suspicion could be put on his action.

Proceeding, he was subjected to laughter from the government side.

Mr. Curtis said the members laughed because they thought that no one but a fool or a loon would not take advantage of his position as representative to make gain. They were beyond redemption, and he did not address himself to these men who had farmed the resources of the province. A man's public duty should have the next place to that of his duty to his family, or even it might go beyond that and take first place.

Amidst applause Mr. Curtis resumed his seat.

R. Hall did not think there had been anything wrong in this matter. It was done above board. It might have been done through a commission merchant had the Premier wished it. The province had not lost a cent by this, but on the contrary had gained.

Proceeding to give facts brought out in the evidence, Mr. McPhillips brought to the attention of the Speaker that the member should be called to order.

Mr. Hall thereupon diverted his attention to proving that it was no unusual thing for ministers to consent to firms with which they were connected getting government patronage. He alluded to Mr. Carter-Cotton when a minister of the crown having allowed the News-Advertiser to take government advertising.

Mr. McPhillips thought that perhaps he had no interest in the News-Advertiser, and at all events he did not award the contracts.

Mr. Hall held that members of the opposition did not need to condemn the Premier. There were members of that party who were not spotless with respect to public affairs.

Cries of "names" from the opposition.

Mr. Hall said that the minute he found the member for Rossland calling for the cancellation of the grants to the C. P. R. for these blocks his suspicion was aroused that that member was perhaps interested in it. It all went to show that it was easy "to see the beam in our neighbor's eye and not see the mote in our own." (Loud Laughter).

Premier Prior said that he had courted the fullest investigation. He was in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor when he took him that report. He was glad that the members had all given him credit for not being personally dishonest. He might have made a mistake, but dishonest he was not. He never by letter, word or sign gave any employee of his company any information as to the figures submitted by other firms.

If he had been wrong he would have to suffer. He thought that when he made a statement especially under oath that he would be believed by the people of the province. It was peculiar if he gave information that he should propose a figure $170 less than the next lowest; $20 or $10 less would have secured the contract.

Hon. Mr. Prentice thought as yesterday that this was too trivial to consider. What was brought out, that the Premier had saved the country $170.

C. W. Munro said that he would not have spoken but for the remarks of the Minister of Finance that this was a matter too trivial for consideration. It was a serious matter to have men who would look upon such a matter as trivial to hold the reigns of power. The feature of the matter was not that the firm to which the Premier was a member had been assigned the contract, but that it was given after the Premier had seen the other tenders. It would be found that the $170 gained in bringing grist to this particular mill was far below the direct loss to the country through this. If it became known that tenders were not to be called in the regular order, but that quotations were to be treated as this one had been, that it would not be long before reputable firms would not tender.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite objected to speaking to the galleries. He was glad that the iniquity characteristic of these succeeding governments was to be put a stop to. He hoped that the House would take the steps to make it impossible for ministers of the government to further their own pecuniary interest.

Capt. Tatlow said that this was not a trivial matter. It was one which, if not a dishonorable act, was nevertheless one not in the public interest, and was intensely indiscreet. He believed they could exonerate the Premier from personal dishonesty, but it was injurious to the interests of the country. In future how were they going to meet firms which made tenders. If this action was made a precedent the public would not be in a position to get from tenderers the same consideration as private individuals would receive.

H. D. Helmcken made an explanation that Mr. Waddell recommended only their firm to be asked for tenders. He did not know how Mr. McLennan came to get his tender in.

The resolution that the report be adopted carried unanimously.

Mr. McBride wanted a statement from the Premier before they proceeded further with business. He wished to extract from the First Minister a full and detailed statement of his position. He wanted to know if the House was to proceed as it had for the past few days or were they to proceed constitutionally. The position of the First Minister was untenable. He wanted to know the exact position of affairs.

Premier Prior said that he thought that it was not wise to proceed with any further business until he was able to make any further statement. He thought it would be wise to lay this evidence before His Honor, and let him take what course he wished. He accordingly moved an adjournment until he should take that course.

The Speaker pointed out that it would be a breach of privilege to present that evidence before His Honor until after it had been laid before the House.

Capt. Tatlow, for the committee, said that this evidence would be ready in a very short time.

J. F. Garden, John Oliver, R. F. Green and C. W. Munro wanted some bills passed before the session closed.

Premier Prior pressed for an adjournment.

Mr. Martin objected. He said he wished to endeavor to see if something could not be done to grant necessary supply.

Mr. McPhillips objected to the attempt to reopen a matter already disposed of, namely, that of granting supply.

The Speaker thought this was an extreme view of the situation by Mr. McPhillips.

AN HONEST SKEPTIC

And Where He Landed.

An honest skeptic will learn things that a prejudiced and ignorant person misses. There have been many skeptics of the great rebuilding value of the pure food Grape-Nuts simply because they did not understand the scientific principle upon which it is based.

A Cincinnati man prepared to die and then got well and strong in spite of his convictions. He says: "I have always regarded your food as only another catch penny to fool the public, but I am now forced through simple justice to admit that it is all you claim.

"I suffered for years from indigestion and had 'set my house in order' to die. Then I took up the study of the alimentary table, bought a set of chemical devices to analyze the different foods and set to work to intelligently study the food question.

"I selected and ate those vegetables and meats in which I found the most nutriment and which were supposed to be the most easily digested, but I continued to waste away and my stomach grew to be a veritable hell; sour scalding eructations came up in my mouth taking my breath away for such a long while that I thought many times my end had come. I would fall in a faint and remain unconscious for some time, and when revived would find great dark spots obscuring my vision to such an extent that it seemed to be almost night in my room.

"My stomach grew so weak that I could not digest even well boiled rice. While lying in bed, badly discouraged and more willing to die than live, a voice seemed to come to me 'Why don't you give up your prejudice and try Grape-Nuts.' I thought about it every little while during the day and late in the evening sent out for some and ate a little, expecting it would hurt me and cause all the terrible trouble over again, but an hour passed and everything was right, so I took another little meal and waited. I felt better and the old sick feeling quit. So about 9 o'clock I took a pretty good meal of Grape-Nuts and went to bed feeling good. I laid awake some time fearing my poor weak and scalded stomach would suffer but strange to say I dropped off to sleep and slept sound and peaceful and enjoyed the most glorious night's rest I had for several years.

"I go heavy on Grape-Nuts now and I have gained 10 pounds in the last five weeks; have sound, refreshing sleep, no sour eructations of the stomach, no dark blind spots and my nerves are as steady as can be. I am truly myself again and all due to having at last found the proper food." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Martin continuing, said that if His Honor granted the Premier dissolution then he would come down and dissolve the House, and supply could not be voted. If the Premier had not the confidence of the House neither had any other member. He preferred that the necessary estimates should be passed by the present government rather than by a government outside of the House, which would be the case were any one else called upon to form a government. There was no advantage to be gained by this.

Mr. McPhillips held that on a motion to adjourn it was not possible for an hon. member to debate a subject already disposed of.

Mr. Martin objected to Mr. McPhillips taking exception to his statement, as the Speaker had ruled him out of order.

Mr. McPhillips said Mr. Martin held that he was the censor of the House. He could tell that gentleman that he need not pose as the leader of the Liberal party in this province. He had been defeated before, and would again.

Mr. Martin asked if he referred to his defeat in Winnipeg or rather Victoria.

Mr. McPhillips said he defeated him there by a majority, while he was the leader of the government, and had all that patronage at his back. That government had not reflected to the credit of the member for Vancouver.

He held that the Premier should go at once to His Honor and take the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor. He should do that instead of following the erroneous advice of Mr. Martin.

Mr. McBride said that Mr. Martin seemed to be very much excited over votes which had been taken in the last few days. When he (McBride) took the vote on Wednesday it was in order to show to the country that the opposition party, of which he was a leader, was a composite party. That was shown very unmistakably, and it was made clear that that party was one which had a very considerable following in the House. Other than in that way that vote was not regarded as of any importance. Mr. Martin was agitated apparently by something outside of the proceedings of the House. It was possible that it was that the party which he professed to lead in the province was not in a settled condition as to leadership. He favored going on with several of the bills upon which no contention would be forthcoming.

Premier Prior thought it was a pity that some of these bills should not be proceeded with. He thought that under the circumstances he should take this evidence to His Honor. He asked that the House waive its right to have this evidence laid before it before it was taken to His Honor.

Mr. Martin wanted them to meet tomorrow.

Mr. Curtis said he had a solution of the matter. He suggested that that resignation which the Premier had handed to Mr. Ker some time ago should be obtained from Mr. Ker and should be taken along with this evidence to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Premier Prior said he always fell in with the suggestions of the member for Rossland, and would take this into his serious consideration.

Mr. McPhillips objected to this presentation of the evidence to His Honor being regarded as the sole reason for the Premier seeking the Lieutenant-Governor. The House had distinctly expressed its want of confidence in this government, and the Premier should at once lay the situation before His Honor.

Mr. Oliver supported this view. The government had been tried, and found guilty. It had been found so guilty that two ministers were dismissed, and a third one resigned rather than remain associated with it. Serious charges had been made against the First Minister. Then they had these two ministers charged with paying out $30,000 after it had been refused by another minister. It would be unwise to vote money to such a government as this. The member for Vancouver objected that no one could form a government in the House. He was surprised at that stand by Mr. Martin in view of the situation three years ago when that gentleman was called upon to form a government. That gentleman had just as strong a following today as he had then. Mr. Martin then alone voted confidence in his government in opposition to the remainder of the House. He thought that he should give to any other member the same rights as were accorded himself at that time.

He saw no reason why Premier Prior should refuse to resign. A government could be formed, and it would mean only the suspension of business for two weeks while the new ministers sought re-election.

Mr. Houston wanted them to wait until the judge decided before passing judgment upon the Premier. He alluded to the attacks by members of the opposition upon J. Martin, who was now described by them as the arch schemer and the arch enemy of his country. Where were the saints of the present time a few years ago. They were supporting Mr. Martin as the journals of the House showed. He read a division list to prove this.

Opposition cries of "Read the motion," "Who moved the motion," and "I did not support him."

Mr. Houston continuing said that if Mr. Martin was a sinner now he was a sinner then. He referred contemptuously to the "purists" in the House.

On motion of the Premier it was decided to suspend the rules so that the evidence of the special committee might be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor after it had been examined by the committee and before coming before the House.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday.

Notice of Motion.

Mr. Oliver has given notice of the following motions:

That in view of the evidence given before the select committee re the Columbia & Western land subsidy, and in view of the evidence given before the committee to enquire into certain statements re supplying certain cable or wire rope in connection with the construction of a bridge at Chimney Creek; and in view of the fact that the Premier has only one colleague in the government, and also that the House has refused to grant supply; therefor in the opinion of the House the interests of the province of British Columbia will be best served by the resignation of the Premier and his colleagues.

That the report of the select committee re Columbia & Western land subsidy be taken into consideration on Monday next.

HAMILTONIANS.

An Appeal From the Honorary Secretary of the Parent Body.

C. A. Murton, hon. secretary of the Hamiltonians, has written the following letter to T. B. McCabe, of this city:

Hamilton, Ont., May 22nd.

Mr. T. B. Macabe, Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Sir:—I had hoped to hear from you before this in reply to my various letters asking if you will kindly call a meeting of the Hamilton Old Boys in Victoria for the purpose of organizing into a club, with a view to attending the carnival and reunion in a body.

Very satisfactory clubs have been formed in many cities in the East and West, and we have just received a telegram from Mr. Fred. Buscombe, 319 Hastings street, Vancouver, advising that a flourishing club had been formed there. Time is slipping along and we are very anxious to have Victoria fall into line.

I enclose a synopsis of our programme of events which will give you an idea of the proposed attractions.

In case you do not think it advisable to form an independent club amongst the Victoria old boys, perhaps it might be well to have them unite with the Vancouver club.

I would earnestly ask that you favor me with a reply by return mail, and in case it is impossible for you to undertake the organization of a club, shall be pleased if you will give me the name of some other enthusiastic old Hamiltonian in Victoria who would be willing to do so.

C. A. MURTON,
Hon. Secretary.

CRAMPS ARE LIKE BURGLARS. They come unexpected, and when they are least welcome. Be armed with a one minute cure for cramps and keep Polson's Nerviline handy; it acts instantaneously. Nerviline's anodyne power is unique, for its composition expresses the highest medical progress of the age. Polson's Nerviline is a true comfort in the family for in all dangerments of the stomach and bowels it is an absolute specific. Nerviline has five times greater medicinal value than any other remedy and is sold in large 25 cents bottles. Try it.

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BABY'S OWN SOAP

used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.

No other soap is just as Good. 994

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

TRUE ECONOMY

Is the kind you don't afterwards regret.

"SALADA"

Ceylon tea means this on a tea pot test. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, mixed or natural green. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. By all grocers.

A Cereal Story

Is told here, and every part of it is interesting and profitable reading.

No matter what your favorite Breakfast Food may be it can be obtained here. Our stock of

GROCERIES

Would be incomplete did it not contain all the Cereals which are now considered so essential to good health. Prices on all are low.

Watson & Hall

55 YATES STREET.

Your Suits Fit Best

So we often hear from customers who have tried other stores before coming to us. It's easy to buy ready-tailored clothes if you know where to get them, but people have to learn by experience.

Our $18, $16 and $14 Suits Are the Best

That can be produced, and yet some of you folks still persist in paying $20 to $30 for no better suits.

Young Men's Suits, $12, $10 and $8.

Flannel Suits, $6.50, $9.00, $12.00 and $15.00.

W. G. Cameron

Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier, 55 JOHNSON ST.

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We have to-day on exhibition at our office the most varied assortment of Fancy Printers' Stationery ever received in this city. This comprises Cake Boxes, Menus, Invitations, Folders, Embossed and Illuminated Cards, Announcements, Greetings, Dance Programmes, Memorial Stationery, Wreath Cards, plain and printed Visiting Cards, and a complete selection of Wedding Invitations and Stationery. These are from American, Canadian and English markets. See them before going elsewhere.

Victoria Printing & Publishing Co.

Cor. Yates and Government Sts.

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Funds Wanted

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We have just opened up three large cases of this beautiful ware, comprising an unequalled variety of handsome, effective and highly finished goods, at moderate prices. This is the first line of "Bretby Ware" we have shown, and we are confident that a large demand for fine pottery can now be met.

Bretby Art Ware

In imitation carved bamboo and Ivory.

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In soft, rich self-tones.

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Bretby Combination Pots and Pedestals

Pots and Pedestals

Complete, at..$12.00 and $15.00

Quaint Designs in Bretby Umbrella Stands

Including (one only) with life-like monkey at foot....$14.00

Superior Line of Bretby Flower Pots

In a variety of shapes and colors, at..40c., 50c., 65c., 80c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.25 each (Perfectly finished goods.)

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From $6.50

Pretty Hanging Pots

Complete with chains, in plain or shaded colors, at 50c., 60., 75c., 90c., $1.25, and $1.50 each (Just the thing for the veranda or conservatory.)

A Very Choice Selection of Bretby Art Vases

In a variety of artistic shapes, either in plain or shaded colorings, at ....40c., 80c., $1.25, $1.50 and $2.25 each

Bretby Ware

Is the very best of its kind manufactured; it has none of the blemishes that you find in the cheaper grades; the designs and colorings are of a superior order.

DoN ot Fail to See Weiler Bros' Stock of Bretby Art Ware

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Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 9 o'clock a. m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:
Cashmore's Book Exchange, 105 Douglas.
Emery's Cigar Stand, 23 Government St.
Knight's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 86 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Gov't.
T. N. Hibben & Co., 60 Government St.
A. Edwards, 51 Yates St.
Campbell & Cuklin, Gov't and Trounce alley.
George Marsden, cor. Yates and Gov't.
H. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimalt road.
W. Wilby, 91 Douglas St.
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.
Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.
T. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria W.
J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:
Seattle—Lowman & Hanford, 616 First Ave. (opposite Pioneer Square).
Vancouver—Galloway & Co.
New Westminster—H. Morey & Co.
Kamloops—Smith Bros.
Dawson & White Horse—Bennett News Co.
Rossland—M. W. Simpson.
Nanaimo—E. Pimbury & Co.

JUST A WORD.

It is rumored to-day that the Lieut.-Governor, under the advice of a gentleman who is as competent to give counsel on such a grave matter of public policy as one of the Chinamen he employs, has decided to grant Colonel Prior a dissolution. We refuse to believe there is any truth in such a rumor. To grant a dissolution to a Premier who has been found guilty by two committees of the legislature of a moral turpitude almost beyond belief, who has lost the confidence of the House, and is without a cabinet, would be an outrage it would be hard indeed for the people of British Columbia to overlook. This province has long been struggling to free herself from the rings and cabals which have brought her into disrepute, and at this time, when the task is all but accomplished, she has a right to expect, and does expect, the Lieut.-Governor to render what little assistance he can in the work of purification.

AGAIN FOUND WANTING.

The committee appointed to probe to the root of what, it is to be hoped, will prove the last scandal in connection with the sadly besmirched Parliament of British Columbia has made its report. In perusing that document we ask our readers to remember that it was drawn up by a committee on which the political supporters of the Premier were in a majority. Under those circumstances it is not perhaps to be wondered at that the committee contented itself with a mere recital of the facts. Possibly, also, the pitiable spectacle Colonel Prior has presented within the past few days in the House, in his evident determination to endure any degree of humiliation rather than relinquish his dearly-bought power, appealed to the hearts of the members and exhorted them to refrain from expressing the judgment which must be passed by every person who carefully considers the presentation.

It is claimed of course by the Premier's organ that his personal honor and integrity remain unimpeached. Perhaps it would have been just as well not to have touched on that particular aspect of the matter. It is with the acts of the Premier as a public man the people of British Columbia are concerned. It is also said the motives which inspired the demand for an investigation are not such as will bear scrutiny. Any inquiry likely to reveal doings inimical to the welfare of the state is justifiable. The report of the committee has laid bare some facts that would not have been credited had they not been declared under oath. For instance, the Department of Lands and Works had invited and had received tenders for certain supplies of hardware. In the course of his duties as acting Chief Commissioner Colonel Prior was called upon to examine those tenders. On looking over them he expressed surprise that the firm of which he is a member had not been invited to compete, and instructed the official under him to keep the matter open until E. G. Prior & Co. were given an opportunity to furnish quotations. Mr. Gamble warned the Premier as a friend that if a censorious public obtained information upon such a delicate matter there might be an outcry. But the voice of prudence was hushed. As to the subsequent proceedings there is a conflict of testimony. That has not been an unusual circumstance in the course of the inquiries which have been held during the present session of the House.

The Premier on the 15th of November requested Mr. Gamble to send to his office in the department of mines all the papers in connection with the tenders for wire cable, "and, as Mr. Gamble was going away he (Mr. Gamble) wrote to the draughtsman, Mr. Cockson, to take those papers to Colonel Prior." At the investigation Mr. Cockson swore that the only document he took to Colonel Prior after getting Mr. Gamble's letter was the schedule of tenders that had in the first instance been placed before the acting Chief Commissioner. Colonel Prior swore that the specifications for the cable accompanied the schedule, and that he showed only such specifications to Mr. Schwengers, a clerk from the office of E. G. Prior & Co., who had been sent over to the government buildings to secure data on which to base the tenders the firm had been asked to submit. The public itself must sit in judgment upon this testimony. But one matter is clear enough. The Premier, when his own clerk waited upon him for the desired information, was in possession of the figures of the firms which had tendered for the cables. If he had been a man endowed with a fitting sense of the duty he owed the province or of the dignity, honor and integrity which should characterize all the acts of a minister of the Crown, surely the least that could have been expected of him was that he would have entrusted to some one else in the department the duty of supplying the information asked for by the representative of his firm. But, as a matter of fact, the whole transaction was utterly disgraceful and absolutely indefensible in whatever light it may be regarded. It is not a mere question of a Minister entering into a contract with the government, as the Colonel's friends have tried to obscure the charge by contending. It is a question of a Minister taking the part Colonel Prior did in securing this contract for his firm. A Minister's acts should be above suspicion. Colonel Prior's act was such as could not but create suspicion. If Colonel Prior has no higher conception of the rules of conduct by which a minister of the Crown should be guided than he exhibited in this the crowning scandal of his tortuous career, it is indeed high time for the people to ask for his deposition. The standard of political morality in British Columbia has been dragged too long in the dirt by grafters and schemers. It is time for a change, and the change is at hand. The fate which has befallen the majority of the wrongdoers should be a warning to all public men that the narrow path of unswerving duty to the high interests entrusted to their charge is the only safe road to travel.

AN UNDIGNIFIED EXIT.

The Colonist says the attitude of the House towards the Premier yesterday was one of respectful sympathy. Perhaps it was. But it looked more like an exhibition of sincere pity for a man who had been long in public life and upon whom the doom of permanent political exile had been pronounced. And that was the sentence.

No one need expect the Colonel to resign. He recognizes that this is his last chance. He has schemed and struggled for the post of Premier too long, sacrificed too much of what remained of a sadly bedraggled political reputation, estranged too many friends and converted too many other into enemies to gain the summit of his ambition, not to cling to his position till his doom is pronounced by the judge of the first instance. Some of the Colonel's friends expected him to take his defeat in a more manly and dignified manner. If when he was defeated in the House he had adopted the honorable course common in all constitutionally governed countries of going to the representative of the Crown and placing his resignation in His Honor's hands, admitting that he had lost the confidence of the Legislature, the Colonel might have resumed his station as a private citizen with some measure of honor and dignity. But he did not do that. He said he would not accept the verdict of the House as a true indication of the feeling of the province; that he had the promise of a dissolution under any circumstances, and that he intended to call upon the Lieut.-Governor to fulfil his pledge. Far be it from us to suggest that the Premier misrepresented the facts when he made that statement. Probably he merely deceived himself. He is not entitled to a dissolution, and there is not the least likelihood of the Lieut.-Governor granting him a dissolution. But the Colonel will continue to hope for a reprieve, like a man condemned to the noose. It will be necessary to take him to the trap and drop him through into oblivion. That will not be a dignified way of disappearing from the stage. It is evidently the only way in which Colonel Prior can be got rid of.

PARTY LINES.

Let not the mind of the Colonist be troubled. The Times is not opposed to nor afraid of the effect of a declaration in favor of "party lines" in British Columbia politics. But we do protest against the idea of two discredited public men making an attempt to hold the whole of the people up and limiting them to a choice between Colonel Prior as Conservative leader and Mr. Martin as Liberal leader. That was the conspiracy that was hatched between these two wily politicians. And to any such limitations we do most emphatically object, and we are confident the vast majority of the people will strenuously object. It was to accomplish this much-to-be-desired object that the Premier declared he had an unqualified promise of dissolution from the Lieut.-Governor. On the strength of that alleged promise Colonel Prior pleaded for the passage of supply, and his plea was supplemented by the influence of the member for Vancouver. It is not necessary to enter into the reasons which are at the bottom of Mr. Martin's pleadings. Those who have watched the proceedings of the Legislature are aware that there has been a thorough understanding between Mr. Martin and the two Premiers who have assumed to lead the present House. The understanding in question was not in any manner limited in scope. It included the spoliation of the province on behalf of the C. P. R. The oppositionist might for the sake of appearances indulge in apparent bursts of candor and independence, but the government was never at any time in danger because of his opposition. Its final downfall was not accomplished by any act of his. Oh, no. He stood by it to the last extremity, he pleaded for the passage of the supply which might have given the Lieut.-Governor a reason to believe that the Premier had some claims to a dissolution, and there was not a man in the House who evinced keener disappointment when it became evident that the plot had miscarried.

No; we have no objection whatever to party lines. If party lines would bring any relief from the political ills which have militated so seriously against the material well-being of British Columbia we should heartily welcome such a consummation. But we are not going to make any improvement in the political character by withewashing Colonel Prior or any other member of the present House and reinstating him in power as a Conservative or a Liberal. There must be a complete change. The province expects the Lieut.-Governor to give it the opportunity to make the change it considers essential.

Read the report presented to the Legislature by a committee of Colonel Prior's own friends and consider the biting irony of the following comment from the Colonist: "We do not know that Colonel Prior could have desired or could have received a more complete or a more thorough vindication. Colonel Prior has political friends, he has also political opponents. But the best friends he had in the Legislature yesterday were his own dignity and candor. It may be that the aspect of a man who saved this country from wanton plunder, who stands absolutely and essentially for the government of the country by its people in their interests, who desires nothing more than vindication or condemnation at the hands of the people, whose every action in office, or out of office, bespeaks an open mind and an honest heart, it may be, we say, that the aspect of such a man, with the fabric of government rent under him through his sturdy advocacy of the interests of British Columbia, yet standing undaunted and undismayed, impressed the House, as it impresses the public, with the utter and ridiculous incongruity of an accusation which would put him on the level of a petty larceny thief."

* * *

A "rooster" was observed strutting to and fro on Fort street yesterday. My, but he was a proud and happy cock, as he surveyed his own dignified figure, the splendid sheen of his beautiful feathers, and his admiring harem. The proud fellow pranced complacently in front of a passing car and emerged a woful spectacle for men and hens. All his magnificent tail feathers were scattered to the winds, the female society in which he had lately moved so disdainfully cut him, and he was chased in ignomy from the scene by a young creature who had apparently not fully mastered the art of crowing. The point of this true story lies in the application thereof. Pride goeth before a fall. Other tail feathers have been flying in Victoria lately.

* * *

A correspondent puts it up to us in a rather embarrassing way. He asks us if we do not believe that a man capable of using information, acquired in the course of his public duties, for the purpose of giving a firm in which he is largely interested a cinch on a tender would not be quite ready to swear to an untruth for the purpose of concealing his treachery to the public. Recognizing that the end is at hand, let the mantle of charity fall over the past.

HEARD ON STREET CORNER.

His Opinion.

O'Reilly—Be japers, Hogan, I see in the newspapers that the legislature will dissolve.

Hogan—Yes, O'Reilly, that is a fact, and it would be the makings of British Columbia if it would stay dissolved for a dozen years.

AT THE MELODRAMA.

As the clatter of hoofs died away the beautiful heroine confronted the heavy villain.

"You have a black heart!" she hissed.

"No, I think it is brown," chuckled the villain. "Anyway the doctors told me I had a 'tobacco heart.'"

With a wild laugh the heroine dashed over the cliff.

Every woman has a lot of dresses in her wardrobe which she expects to alter some day—but the moths laugh when they hear of it.

Prize Cups and Goblets

A splendid assortment in Sterling Silver, Silverplate, English Oak and Britannia Metal, at prices ranging from $3.00 to $75.00 each, suitable for any event.

Enamelled Souvenirs

In great variety at moderate prices.

C. E. Redfern,
43 GOVERNMENT STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1862. TELEPHONE 118.

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HARDWARE
Lawn Mowers, Wire Netting, Hose and Garden Tools.
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This Ale can be now obtained at all first-class bars and restaurants, or will be delivered promptly in wood or bottles at any address in the city or suburbs.
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The Fashionable Drink--Fine Old Scotch Whisky. The Fashionable Old Scotch Whisky--House of Commons.
At West End Grocery Co., D. H. Ross & Co., F. Carne, Jr., Fell & Co., Saunders Grocery Co., and the Windsor Grocery Co. Try it.

Snowflake Flour
$1.15 Per Sack.
Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas Street.

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Western Canada's Big Store.

Many Special Values Are on Sale That Are Not Represented in This Advertisement.

BOOKS

We expect a busy time in the Book Department To-night, 15c. and 25c. Books are the attraction.

We got a letter from the publishers a short time ago telling us of complaints made to him "that we were selling books too cheap," and he advised us to mark our books a little more, as the prices were lower than the same books were sold in Eastern Stores.

We are satisfied with the profit we make on Books, and we hope in time that some Victoria people won't think it necessary to send away for them.

Patent Leather and Kid Oxfords. To-night $2.50 a pair.

More Ladies' White Chamois Skin Washing Gloves. Our special price, 50c. a pair.

Ladies' 50c Hose To-Night 35c

Heavy Medium and Lightweight Cashmere Hose in the lot; every pair worth 50c.

25c for Children's Pure Wool Cashmere Hose

1-1 and 2-1 Ribbed. When we say this is the best value we have given for the money our customers know what to expect.

Special Offerings in Ladies' Silk Ties Collars

Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.

SPECIAL DISPLAY TO-NIGHT.

Summer Neckwear for Men

New String Ties, New Stocks and Washing Ties of all kinds, 12½c. to 50c. for the best Stock.

See Window To-night for display of Silk Ties on Sale at 25c; were 50c.

Big Bargains in Wash Goods
MONDAY

50c Pure Linen Homespuns, ... Monday, 25c a yard
Colors, navy and white, grey and white, nile and white, pink and white; regular, 50c ... ... Monday, 25c
750 yards (more or less) Printed Lawns and White Stripe Cottons, regular 12½c and 15c ... ... Monday, 8c a yard
100 pieces of Fine White Cord Dimities, also about 60 pieces of colored stripes ... ... Monday, 15c a yard
Cheap at 20c and 25c

Next week will be an important week in the

Mantle Department

We have planned for sales every day next week.

FOR MONDAY WE OFFER

Ladies' Costumes

All colors and almost all styles. The usual prices were $20.00, $25.00, $27 50 and $30.00. Monday you can pick from this lot, for $12.50 a suit. This is certainly a wonderful offer.

THE SWEETEST OF MEMORY'S BELLS.

Wild is the way through the woodland, but
there are the sweet fields of clover,
The sighing sad pines, and the jessamine
vines, and the rill that laughs leapingly over
The lilies that rim it—the shadows that
dim it—and there, winding winsomely
sweet,
Is the path that leads to the old home
through rivery ripples of wheat!

And hark! 'tis the song of the reapers, and
I know by its jubilant ringing
There is gold in the gleam of the harvest
and love in the hearts that are singing!
And still as of old to the ether its music
mellifluous swells,
And the wind that sighs westward is wafting the sweetest of Memory's bells

Let me pass through the wheat and the
clover, O men and rose maidens, who
reap!
I, who come from the sound of the cities,
like a child to its mother would creep;
For through long years of tears and of
toiling, like harbor-bells over the
foam
Your voices far winging and singing were
singing me—singing me home!

And here, from the pain and the pleasure
—from the sorrow and sighing, I flee
As the birds when the storm winds are
blowing, as the ships seek the haven
from sea;
And I fancy the violets know me in gardens of beauty and bliss;
And do not the red roses owe me the
peace of the prodigal's kiss?

The sun is still bright at the portal; there
the love-light all radiant shines;
Heart! Heart! There's a face we remember in the tangle and bloom of the
vines!
Far off the glad reapers are singing—far
off in the rivery wheat,
And the arms of a mother are clinging,
and the kiss of a mother is sweet!

—Frank L. Stanton.

The Girl—"Do you know, Mr. Caporal my heart seems to beat in perfect sympathy with yours. Mr. C. (much alarmed) —"Heavens! Have you got a tobacco-heart, too?"—Harvard Lampoon.

Do You Know Shorthand?
WHY NOT? IT PAYS.
We can teach you through correspondence. Write to us for rates.
THE VOGEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, after a lecture at Harvard, discussed with a number of students the Christian religion. The students, as is sometimes the way with young men, manifested a lack of faith. They were not ashamed of this lack, either. They seemed, on the contrary, to be proud of it.

"I," said a lad of eighteen years, a freshman, "I am an agnostic." He spoke pompously, his hands in his pockets. He regarded narrowly the effect on Mr. Gladden in his bold words.

"You are an agnostic?" said the clergyman.

"I am an agnostic."

"What is an agnostic?" Mr. Gladden asked. "Tell me, won't you, just what meaning you attribute to that word."

The lad swaggered about the room. He still kept his hands in his pockets. "An agnostic," he said frowning, "why, an agnostic is—ah—a fellow—a fellow who isn't sure of anything."

"How does it happen, then," asked the clergyman, "that you're sure you're an agnostic?"—Buffalo Courier.

"Haven't you any smoke consumers in this town?" asked the stranger, wiping a chunk of soot out of his eye. "Yes, sir," coughed the native. "There are about 2,000,000 of us."—Chicago Tribune.

"You told me Hibbs was an accomplished musician. He says he doesn't play any instrument whatever."

"He's a musician, just the same. He understands music, and can tell good music from bad. Can't a man be a good theologian without being a preacher?"—Chicago Tribune.

"Yes, our society's new president certainly is a busy woman, but they say she is neglecting her duties as a wife and mother."

"That is not true. I know for a fact that she manages to see her family almost every day."—Brooklyn Life.

New Rag-Time Two-Steps
The Very Latest Thing in Rag-Time.
ELITE SYNCOPATIONS.
BOLO BOLO MARCH.
THE ENTERTAINER MARCH.
MAPLE LEAF RAG.
We try them over for you.
New Music of every description arriving daily. Teachers' Supplies a specialty.
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WE HAVE
New Music That is Good Music
We have GOOD MUSIC that is NEW MUSIC.
We have OLD MUSIC that is GOOD MUSIC.
We have GOOD MUSIC that is OLD MUSIC.
In fact we have ALL KINDS OF MUSIC.
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THE LEADING MUSIC HOUSE,
44 Government St. Phone 194.

—We lead in "Lace Curtains." See our Government street window, and then go a little further and see our splendid range on second floor. Lace Curtains from $1.75 to $25.00 per pair. Weiler Bros.

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WE HAVE

A Corn Cure

Perfectly safe, that we refund the money on every time it fails.

We don't want you to pay for it unless it cures. Price 25c., mailed anywhere.

CYRUS H. BOWES.

CHEMIST,

98 Government St., Near Yates St.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

PHONES 425 AND 450.

City News in Brief.

—Have your Upholstery and Mattresses repaired at Smith & Champion's.

—Going to Vancouver or Westminster? Take the Terminal railway at 7.00 a. m. daily.

—The Keswick Circle prayer meeting will be held at the Chritsian Mission, 113 Government street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

—The regular meeting of the Ministerial Association will be held on Monday at 10.30 a. m. in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church rooms. As this is the last meeting of the season, a large attendance is requested. Visiting ministers will be welcomed.

—A. J. Cambie, of Vancouver, has been appointed to the position of travelling freight agent of the C. P. R. with headquarters at Seattle, in succession to S. Sherman. Mr. Cambie will be succeeded as freight agent in the Terminal City by P. N. Beasley, of the Seattle office.

—A very enjoyable farewell party was tendered to Miss L. Milne by Mrs. Lester in the A. O. U. W. hall last night. A large number were present, and dancing was indulged in until a late hour, good music and other excellent arrangements making the event pass off very pleasantly. Miss Milne with other members of the family left this morning for Seattle where they will in future reside.

—Mails are accumulating in the local post office for Dawson, and it is expected that the Princess May sailing on Monday will inaugurate the summer service to be given the north. During the winter season letters are the principal mail carried over the northern trails, and it will therefore be a satisfaction to the people of the far northern settlements to be able after so many months of denial to get their newspapers just as if they were in less distant portions of the Dominion.

—Chief Watson, of the fire department, has received from a friend in Seattle particulars of an extraordinary fire which occurred there the other day. It appears that a gasoline tub in a dye works became ignited and the contents blazed up alarmingly. All attempts to quench it prove futile, so the tub was pushed out to the street. Three streams were turned upon it, and they scattered the oil in all directions, still burning as merrily as ever. Some of it went down a manhole into the sewer, ignited the gas and blew up the manhole. It was a long time before the fire fiend's base of operations, the gasoline tub, and ramifications were conquered.

Fishing Tackle

Of the best quality, largest stock, at

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.

115 Government Street.

FOR SALE

VERY CHEAP

6-Roomed cottage, new and well built, in North End; good permanent sidewalks around the cottage, and in fact everything in A1 condition.

All For $1,200

Money to Loan

AT LOW RATES.

For your Fire Insurance call on

P. C. MacGregor & Co.

2 VIEW STREET.

—House Awnings! Ring up Smith & Champion for estimates. All colors.

—Carpets taken up, cleaned and laid. Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas street.

—See Kinnaird, the cash tailor, about your new suit. Three more cases of woollens just received at 62 Johnson street.

—Fast steamers for Skagway. Dolphin sails May 29th and June 9th; Humboldt sails June 3rd and 13th. E. E. Blackwwood agent.

—Pentecost service will be held tomorrow (Sunday) evening at Congregation Emanu-el at 7.30 o'clock. Rabbi Montague N. A. Cohen will address the confirmands.

—Dawson advices tell of unprecedently large receipts of gold in that city on Thursday last. For yesterday and the day previous the aggregate was from $800,000 to $900,000, bringing the amount deposited in the banks for safe keeping since the opening of the season up to $1,250,000. This is said to be a record never heretofore equalled for so early in the year.

—Yesterday the new automobile purchased by A. E. Todd was thoroughly tested, the owner and chaffeur, R. D. Ryus, taking a spin to Shawnigan. They made the distance in the fast time of 2 hours and 53 minutes. Near Whiskey Swamp they encountered a black bear, and tried to run it down, but the beast got out of the way too quickly. Starting at the Fountain at 5.58 a. m. they reached the Summit at 7.15, an hour and seventeen minutes. Eighteen minutes later they were at Hailey's Crossing, Sooke lake. Strathcona hotel was reached at 1.73 p. m. The return run from Sooke to the Fountain was made in one hour and thirty-four minutes, including stoppages equal to about ten minutes.

—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd., announces for the year ended 31st March last, operating profits, £51,928; estimated London office and general, £3,500; debenture interest, £11,142; preference interest and dividend, £10,750; balance available for depreciation, reserve funds and dividends on deferred ordinary stock, £26,536; total of debenture and share capital at end of year, £717,600. Out of the above profits, to 30th June, 1902, £5,882 had been written off for preliminary expenses and £33,225 had been transferred to the various renewal and reserve accounts. The amount of debenture and share capital to 31st March, 1903, as shown above, does not include the issue of £175,000 Vancouver power debentures, as the company had not, up to that date, received any benefit from the works to be constructed by the Vancouver Power Company.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

A splendid nerve tonic and builder. Prepared by

HALL & CO.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

—Last evening a meeting of the finance committee of the Victoria Day celebration was held, when all outstanding accounts were ordered paid.

—Three drunks and a Chinese vag were dealt with in the police court this morning. The latter was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

—The junior baseball match between the North Ward and Central school teams, played at Beacon Hill this morning, resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 12 to 7.

—"Plushette Rugs." Very rich looking rugs in Crimson, Olive, Gold or Blue at $7.50 each. This is one of the best values we are handling this season in the "Rug Line." Weiler Bros.

—Workingmen are especially invited to attend the regular public meeting of the Socialist party in Labor hall to-morrow evening, when matters of direct interest to them will be discussed. Ladies are also welcome.

—Coroner Hart's inquiry into the death of Charles Phillips, the Indian, whose body was found in the water at Rock Bay yesterday morning, resulted in a verdict of found drowned. The inquest was held this morning.

—J. J. Bostock, of this city, the owner of some of the handsomest and finest bred fox terriers in Victoria, to-day shipped to Honolulu, per steamer Aorangi, Dusky Crack, a smooth haired specimen of English stock.

—A meeting of the South Victoria Liberal Association will be held on Friday next, commencing at 8 p.m., at the Royal Oak school house. Business to be transacted will be reorganization and the discussion of the present political situation. A full attendance is desired.

—The sanitary inspector will pay his regular quarterly official visit to the Darcy Island lazaretto to-morrow. The necessary provisions have been purchased, and the trip will be made as usual on the tug Sadie. There are now only two unfortunates left on the island.

—The remains of the late Theophilus Tway were laid at rest yesterday. The funeral took place in the afternoon from his late residence, No. 130 Fort street, at 2.30 o'clock. Religious services were conducted both at the house and grave by Rev. J. P. Hicks. The pallbearers were: J. H. Baker, J. J. Townsend, J. J. Fisher, A. Lee, G. S. Perkins and T. F. Oliver.

—H. C. Bellinger is in the city, having arrived this morning from Crofton. On account of lack of coke the smelter has been obliged to close down until Monday morning. The company have been forced to get their supply of coke from Tacoma. Lack of transportation facilities have led to the supply running short. On Monday morning, however, it is expected they will resume.

—The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held last evening at the city hall. The chair was occupied by Charles Hayward. The report of the work done during the past year in the way of helping destitute children was submitted, discussed and finally adopted. Mrs. McGregor handed in the treasurer's report, which was favorable, showing a considerable balance after all the expenses of the past year have been paid. After plans for the ensuing term were discussed at some length the meeting adjourned.

—At the regular meeting of Far West Lodge, K. of P., last evening, officers for the term, commencing July 1st, were elected as follows: Chancellor commander, A. W. Von Rhein; vice chancellor, J. Ingram; prelate, Rev. R. B. Blyth (re-elected); master of work, Geo. W. Woods; keeper of records and seal, Harry Weber (re-elected); master of finance, W. R. Smith (re-elected); master of exchequer, S. L. Redgrave (re-elected); inside guard, W. H. Hendricks; outside guard, J. W. Elliott (re-elected). It was decided to leave the arrangements for a picnic on Dominion Day in the hands of a committee which was appointed for that purpose.

—Mr. Warnier, advance agent for Norris & Rowe's pet dog and pony show, which will give an exhibition here on June 15th, says that the show this year occupies nine cars to travel in, to the four which it took when it came to Victoria three years ago. Heretofore, Mr. Warnier states, they had considerable difficulty in coming to this city owing to the lack of proper transportation facilities. Now, however, they do not have to leave the railroad cars, which is a distinct advantage. This year the show includes a number of wild animal acts and some clever athletic performances by a troup of Japanese. A hippodrome turn and an elephant act are among other features new to the exhibition.

—No doubt a large number will avail themselves of the reduced rates on the E. & N. railway to Shawnigan Lake. Commencing to-morrow the rate to this popular resort will be fifty cents return, with half fare for children under twelve, the tickets being good for thirty days. In addition to the regular train service to-morrow a special train will leave here at 2.00 p. m., and passengers wishing to remain over night at Shawnigan will be able to arrive in the city at 8.30 a. m. on Monday morning, on which day the new suburban train service comes into effect. This service provides for three trains leaving Victoria every day except Mondays. The return rate to Goldstream will be 35 cents, the tickets also to be good for 30 days. Shawnigan Lake monthly tickets will be sold at $10, and Goldstream tickets at $7.50.

Santos Dumont yesterday descended on the polo grounds in the Bois de Boulogne. He reascended, and after executing a number of manoeuvres at a height of 500 feet, returned to the balloon shed at Neuilly.

LOCAL CREAMERY BUTTER

VICTORIA AND DELTA.

REDUCED TO 30c. PER POUND. JERSEY AND ALBERTA CREAMERY, REDUCED TO 25c. PER POUND.

JOHNS BROS.,

Grocers and Butchers. 259 Douglas Street.

Shoes for Everybody

All the kinds except bad are here for your inspection

We have an exceptional variety of medium priced goods, both for Men and Women, such as we have never shown before.

If you have never dealt with us come. We want your trade.

New Arrivals

Men's White Canvas Tennis Shoes $1.50

K. MAKE Tennis Shoes for Men and Women in white buck, Russian calf and vici kid.

The Paterson Shoe Co., Ld.

95 JOHNSON STREET.

STATISTICS TO DATE FOR PRESENT MONTH

Large Number of Fire Alarms, But the Losses Small - In Police Circles —Customs Returns.

The fire department has had a very busy month, although fortunately the losses were out of proportion to the number of alarms. The two most serious blazes occurred on May 2nd and the 21st respectively, the residences being those of Fred Brock, on Hillside avenue, and B. J. Perry, on Mary street. Altogether the returns were as follows:

May 2nd, box 54, 9 p.m., fire at the residence of Mr. Brock, Hillside avenue; loss about $1,600; insured. Cause uncertain.

May 14th, 2.40 p.m., box 14, residence of Mr. Brown, Scoresby street; cause ignition of methylated spirits while cleaning clothes. No loss.

May 16th, 4.40 a.m., box 71, fire in woodshed in the rear of residence occupied by Mrs. Bellamy, on Burnside road; cause ashes; loss, $50. Same day, 7.50 a.m., lady rang in box 54 in mistake for letter box. No loss but lots of blue smoke. Same day, 3.25 p.m., fire at Edison theatre, Yates street, caused by films coming in contact with lighting apparatus. Loss, $20.

May 17th, 10.40 a.m., box 123, fire in roof of residence occupied by A. Ferguson, on Young street, caused by sparks from chimney. Loss, $10.

May 19th, 1.40 p.m., box 54, fire in roof of parsonage in rear of Centennial Methodist church. Loss, $5.

May 21st, 9 a.m., box 27, roof of premises on Richardson street, occupied by Mr. Wallace; caused by sparks. Loss, $10.

May 21st, 11.50 a.m., box 27, fire at residence of B. J. Perry and cottage adjoining, owned by H. E. Levy, on Mary street, Victoria West; caused by sparks. Loss altogther about $1,325; insured. May 21st, no alarm; fire at Lighthouse saloon, clothes catching fire. Loss, $15.

May 22nd, 1.30 p.m., box 42, roof fire in cottage on Pembroke street, owned by A. Williams; cause, sparks from chimney. Loss, $50.

May 26th, 5 p.m., box 27, roof fire at 23 Burdette avenue, residence occupied by Mrs. Berkley; cause, sparks. Loss, $10. Same day at 5.30 p.m., similar fire at residence of Mrs. Fraser, No. 2 Phoenix place. Loss, $10.

Police Statistics.

The police returns show that 82 charges were dealt with during the month, while there were recorded for safe keeping 33. The police also looked after four insane people who were sent to the provincial asylum at New Westminster. One of these went over to the institution last night. As usual drunks head the monthly procession with 29, a long lead over those charged with possession of intoxicants, who came next. Altogther the returns show the following division: Drunkenness 29, possession of intoxicants 9, infraction of the bicycle by-law 8, obtaining money under false pretences 6, frequenting bawdy houses 5, infraction of the health by-law 5, assault 3, stealing 3, vagrancy 2, infraction of the fire prevention by-law 2, indecent assault 2, using insulting language 2, inmate of a bawdy house 1, infraction of the revenue tax by-law 1, bound over to keep the peace 1, aggravated assault 1, cruelty to animals 1, infraction of the streets by-law 1 and safe keeping 37.

Customs Figures.

A good month's business was done at the Victoria customs house during May. The total imports for the month amounted to $315,802, of which $214,008 was dutiable and $101,794 free. The revenue was made up as follows: Duty, $71,078.23; Chinese, $51,257, and other revenues, $98.90, in all $122,434.13. Exports for the month amounted to $68,173. Of this $14,139 represented foreign and $54,034 domestic exports.

Gentlemen

—TO—

Be Dressed Well

You must get a Suit of one of the

Bannockburn Tweeds

Made in the LATEST STYLE. Remember, no two alike, at

PEDEN'S,

36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

IMPROVEMENTS TO JAIL.

Plans Have Been Prepared and Work Will Be Commenced Shortly.

Plans for additions and improvements to the police station on Cormorant street have been prepared in the city engineer's office, and tenders for the work will be invited in the near future. They call for the extension of the lock-up eighteen feet in the rear, taking up a portion of the yard. This will give the entire premises a total depth of fifty-seven feet. The addition to be erected will have two stories with accommodation for three cells and a corridor. Two of these will be on the ground floor, and will be eighteen feet long by eight wide. The partitions will be of iron bars instead of brick walls, as in the old cells.

On the second floor there will be one large cell to be used for unfortunates requiring medical attention. The present corridor will be extended down the whole length of the place, which will give the prisoners quite a long promenade. Three ventilators will be installed, which those familiar with the lock-up will appreciate as a much-needed improvement. The plan of having the partitions of the new cells of iron bars is also a good one, for it will give the apartments plenty of ventilation and enable the jailer to see what is going on inside without any difficulty. It is altogether likely that this arrangement will be adopted with all the cells before very long. The extension of the jail will not deprive the prisoners of a yard, because there will remain a considerable space in the rear after the addition has been erected. The cost of the improvements will approximate fifteen hundred dollars.

ARMED PROSPECTORS.

Major Leckie Leads an Armed Force to Open Mines in Somaliland.

A letter has been received by W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, from Major R. G. Leckie, who is engaged in a mining venture in East Africa. Major Leckie is having a new experience in connection with mining, and one which has an exciting side to it.

The Major was interested in an option of 3,700 square miles of mining country in Somaliland, and at the time of writing was marching in to possess the land. He had forty camels loaded with supplies and a large force of friendly natives under his charge. The troublous times in that part of the world forced him to arm his forces with Mauser rifles. Under these peculiar conditions he is on the march to prospect the territory which has been allotted to him.

Major Leckie is well known in this province. He was identified with several mining companies in the Kootenays before leaving with the Strathcona Horse for South Africa. He for some years lived at Rossland, and was prominently identified with the mining life of that district.

His friends in this city naturally will watch with the most intense interest the outcome of his strange prospecting venture.

At a meeting of the National Rifle Association in London, Lord Chaylesmore, who presided, announced that the international competition for the Palma trophy would be shot off on July 11th, the opening day of the Bisley meeting. Six teams had entered, including teams from the United States and France. King Edward and the Prince of Wales are greatly interested in the contest. The latter had promised to be present. The King has not yet been able to come to a definite decision as to whether he will attend.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO CROFTON.

Steamer Iroquois leaves Sidney every Sunday, connecting with the V. T. & S. Ry. train leaving Market Station at 7 a. m. Return steamer leaves Crofton at 3 p. m. arriving Victoria 6.40 p. m. Fare for the round trip, $1.50.

Money to Loan on Mortgage

Insure in the Manchester Fire Assurance Co.

Swinerton & Oddy,

103 GOVERNMENT ST.

High-Class Goods

Crosse & Blackwell's

1 pound Tins Jam for 15c
1 pound Glass Jars Jam for 20c
1 pound Tins Marmalade for 75c
Pure Olive Oil (pints) for 25c
20 oz. Pickles for 30c
(In Mixed Chow or Onions.)

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CASH STORE

89 DOUGLAS ST. ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK.

Masterful Commercial Power

Such as is exerted each day in this store in behalf of its patrons, does not come by chance. It is the result of concentrated action, based upon the splendid principles that high quality and absolute truth should count first in dealing with the people.

MANITOBA CREAMERY BUTTER, 1 lb. blocks ..... 25c.
HONEY, in glass, each ..... 15c.
STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM, in glass ..... 20c.
PURE NATIVE PORT, per bottle ..... 25c.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ld.,

Phone 28. 39-41 Johnson Street.

If U once try it---U'll always buy it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS SCOTCH WHISKY

DISTILLED BY BUCHANAN & CO. AND SUPPLIED TO HOUSE OF LORDS. AT LEADING LIQUOR DEALERS AND BARS. NUF CED.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors,

And All Kinds of Building Material, Go to

THE TAYLOR MILL CO., LIMITED LIABILITY.

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P. O. BOX 625. TEL. 564.

Compare the Quality and Price of Our Groceries

With those you have been buying, and we are satisfied you will become our customer, if you wish to save money:

	Regular.	Our Price.
Sheet Gelatine	65c.	40c.
Lunch Tongue	40c.	35c.
English Luncheon Sausage	15c.	2 for 25c.
Veal Loaf	15c.	2 for 25c.

The "West End" Grocery Co.

Phone 88. 42 Government Street.

J. Piercy & Co.,

Wholesale Dry Goods,

Manufacturers of Clothing, Top Shirts and Underwear. VICTORIA, B. C.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.
EXCLUSIVE OPHTHALMIC AND MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
37 FOR. STREET

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JOS. W. WALLIS, Prop.

American plan ..... Rate, $2 and $2.50

Situated in the heart of the city. Street cars within one block, passing continuously for all parts of the city. Barber shop in connection. 'Phone in every room.

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Before ordering see our stock and get prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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BARGAIN

Lot 24, Chandler Estate, ½ acre black loam, only $220.

6-Roomed cottage, stable and outbuildings, fine lot, ten minutes' walk from Post Office, only $1,500. This property is well situate for a hack or express driver.

Houses to Let

Several desirable houses to let.

Money to Loan

In any amount, at current rates.

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Insure in the British America Assurance Co.

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30 BROAD STREET.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICE'S CREAM

BAKING POWDER

Awarded

Highest Honors World's Fair.

Highest Tests U. S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Saanich Butter

Fresh in to-day. 25 cts. per lb. Also

Dairy Butter

20 cts. per lb.

Mowat & Wallace,

GROCERS.

VICTORIA DOWNED BY THE VISITORS

UNIVERSITY BOYS WON LAST EVENING'S GAME

Local Nine Beaten by a Close Score—Pitchers on Both Sides Did Good Work.

The Victoria baseball team suffered defeat for the first time this season in last evening's match with the University of Washington nine. The score, which was three to two, gives a fair idea of the character of the game. When the visitors went on the diamond they did not appear to be opponents much to be feared, but before the nine innings had been played the local team recognized that the college boys were more formidable than they looked.

In the first two innings the University team made two runs, one each time to bat. The local nine scored two the first inning. From the third until the fifth no runs were scored. The sixth time the college boys were at bat, however, they scored the run which gave them victory. Victoria was shut out in the ninth.

The visitors proved to be a snappy aggregation. In almost all points they play good ball. The infield, although not remarkable, put up a good, reliable game all through, while the fielding was excellent. There can be no doubt, however, that a strong factor in Victoria's defeat was the clever pitching of Brinker, "the collegians' twirler. The local team got only seven hits. Speidell, as catcher, did some fine work and on several occasions received deserved applause.

Victoria was considerably weakened by the absence of Rithet and Haynes. Chase played first, Burnes second and Emerson third. Several errors can be traced to Burnes, who, not having had infield training this season, could not be expected to handle the grounders as well as he can the flies. Holness acquitted himself well. Sixteen of the collegians were fanned, and during the match only six hits were made by the visiting team. The fielding of Moore, Goward and Potts was all that could be desired.

When the University team came to the bat, Leiser, the first man up, sent a short hit to the pitcher and secured third bag on a wild throw to first. Teats was next up and he fanned. Brinker, however, made a hit to centre which brought in Leiser and placed him safely on second bag. Speidell bunted to Holness, and Longfellow made a single. Gibson and Cole retired the side. The former struck out and the latter was put out on a grounder to Chase.

Smith was first to bat for Victoria. He succeeded in working his way to first but was put out when Chase made a hit to second bag. The latter, however, was safe at first. McConnell walked. Burnes struck out. Moore brought in Chase and McConnell by a nice hit. The side retired when Goward was put out on a hit to the third baseman.

The college boys' second turn at the bat started rather inauspiciously for them. Straus struck out. However, Bounds was given first on balls. Leiser followed, retiring on a short hit to Emerson at third. Teats hit to left and Bounds was enabled to score a run through an overthrow home by Moore. Brinker was put out.

Victoria's second opportunity with the bat was productive of considerable excitement. Emerson and Potts fanned. Holness secured a hit, knocking the ball to right field. Smith walked and Chase made a hit. With three men on bases all that was wanted was a good hit to score at least two runs. This, however, failed to come. McConnell was the one on whom everything depended. He made a slow hit to the pitcher and retired the side.

The next five innings were repetitions of each other. Both pitchers, backed up by a good support, were doing excellent work, and the result was the score board was decorated with a series of ciphers.

All that was wanted to win the game for the college boys was performed by them in the eighth inning. Teats smashed a ball straight out and hit the umpire with a smack. For this he was given first. Brinker hit to centre. This brought in Teats and made the point that was needed. The side retired without any more runs.

Victoria's turn to bat in the ninth inning was marked by a united effort to score. Holness struck out but Smith made a three-bagger and Chase got first. The hopes of the rotters were dashed when Smith made a foolish attempt to cross home plate with the ball in the hands of the left fielder. Burnes fanned.

The summary follows:

University of Washington.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Lieser, s. s.	3	1	0	0	1	0
Teats, p.	4	0	2	3	6	1
Brinker, 1 b.	4	1	2	9	0	0
Speidell, c.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Longfield, 3 b.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Gibson, l. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Cole, 2 b.	4	0	0	3	2	1
Straus, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bounds, c. f.	2	1	0	1	0	0
	33	3	6	27	11	2

Victoria.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Smith, c.	5	0	2	16	3	0
Chase, 1 b.	3	1	0	5	0	0
McConnell, s. s.	3	1	1	1	1	0
Burnes, 2 b.	4	0	1	2	1	1
Moore, l. f.	4	0	1	1	0	1
Goward, c. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Potts, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	1
Emerson, 3 b.	3	0	0	1	1	1
Holness, p.	4	0	2	0	0	1
	33	2	7	27	6	5

Score by Innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
University	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Victoria	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Summary—Earned runs, University of Washington 1, Victoria 2; three base hit, Smith; two base hit, Brinker; struck out, by Teats 7, by Holness 16; bases on balls, by Teats 2, by Holness 2; hit by pitched ball, Emerson. Time of game, 1 hour 20 minutes. Umpire, W. Hall. Attendance, 500.

NOTES.

Holness seems to be developing considerable batting ability. He secured two good hits in last night's match.

The pitching on both sides in last evening's game can be judged by the fact that the highest individual batting record by members of either team was two hits.

The post of umpire is acknowledged to be a difficult position to fill to the satisfaction of the contesting teams and spectators. However, there is good reason to doubt the correctness of Umpire Hall's decision in ruling Emerson out at home plate when Speidell dropped the ball.

Evening games are evidently gaining in popularity. The last two Friday night matches have been largely attended.

MATCH TO-DAY.

A game is being played this afternoon between the University of Washington nine and Victoria at Oak Bay.

INTERMEDIATE MATCH.

This afternoon the first intermediate league game is being contested by the Hillside and Esquimalt teams. The match is taking place at the Macaulay Point diamond. F. Carlor is acting as umpire. The teams were published yesterday in these columns.

THE OAR.

ENTRY REJECTED.

New York, May 29.—Ferdinand de Morueile, the noted amateur oarsman of New Orleans, who entered for the diamond sculls at Henley, has been rejected by the Henley authorities, and consequently will not be able to row for the most prized trophy of the amateur sculling world. Secretary Fort Myra, of the American Amateur Association, has received a notification from Henley of the rejection of Morueile's entry and has notified the New Orleans association of the action of the Henley stewards. De Morueile, who is at the Harlem Rowing Club, says that he has not been officially notified as yet. He feels much chagrined at the action of the Henley officials, and says his record as an amateur is without a blemish. He has been training at Worcester under Ten Eyck, the former champion, and is in fine shape.

REGATTA POSTPONED.

Word was received from Seattle yesterday by the rowing committee of the James Bay Athletic Association to the effect that the regatta which was announced to be held on the Sound on Monday had been postponed until Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. On that account those who have entered different events from Victoria will not leave this evening as anticipated, but will have more time for training. The junior four oared crew to compete with the University of Washington juniors has not yet been selected.

The Seattle Times says: "The University of California rowing crew left San Francisco last Tuesday for its long trip north. On Saturday, May 30th, the Californians will compete with the Portland rowing crew. On Sunday morning they will arrive in Seattle, and on Wednesday the big race between the two state institutions will take place. Both crews have worked hard for the contest, and the people of the city will have the opportunity of witnessing one of the prettiest athletic events that has ever occurred on the Pacific Coast. California has been developing teams for the last six years, while Washington has only entered the sport very recently. The Southerners, however, will be given a hard pull, as Coach Knight has put the boys into a form that will astonish the visitors. The recent victory against the James Bay Athletic Club showed what metal the crew was made of, and if Washington is to be beaten it will be in exceptionally fast time.

"The regatta will open with a series of canoe races. The entries include three teams from Victoria and about the same number from city enthusiasts and University men. The next event will be a race between Washington's second crew and a junior crew of The James Bay Club.

"The last race of the day will be the University of California against the University of Washington."

THE TURF.

THE OAKS.

London, May 29.—Apart from customary interest in ladies' day at Epsom, the open character of the race for the Oaks stakes (of 5,000 sovereigns for three-year-old fillies, about one mile and a half) attracted an unusually large crowd. King Edward and the Prince of Wales took special train, but Queen Alexandra and the Princess of Wales did not go to Epsom.

The field for the Oaks numbered eleven, but only ten horses went to the post. Sky Scraper, with Maher up, led to Tattenham Corner, with the favorite, Hammerkop, ridden by J. H. Martin, close up. There Our Lassie drew up to the front, followed by Sky Scraper, and made the remainder of the running, winning easily by three lengths. Hammerkop was second and Sky Scraper third, a head separated them.

J. R. Keene's Dazzling bumped into Sunrose, and the former fell near the Tottenham Corner. Neither jockey or horse was injured.

YACHTING.

THE CHALLENGER.

Glasgow, May 29.—The report published by a news agency in the United States that Shamrock III., which, with the other vessels of Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet, sailed from the Clyde for the United States yesterday, had been compelled to return to Lamlash Bay, and that she started on her journey across the Atlantic again this morning, is untrue. The yacht put into Lamlash Bay while passing there yesterday, in order to rectify a very slight defect caused by her halyards not working properly, and she proceeded after a slight delay.

CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The first eleven of the Victoria Cricket Club and the Royal Garrison Artillery eleven are playing a match this afternoon at Beacon Hill.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Cricket Club will be held on Monday next, commencing at 8 p. m., at the offices of Messrs. Swinerton & Oddy, Government street. Important business will be discussed, and a full attendance is desired.

TYPHOID SCOURGING THE WHOLE COUNTRY

HOSPITALS EVERYWHERE ARE CROWDED TO THE LIMIT.

DOCTORS AND NURSES BUSY.

Why This Fever Is So Prevalent and the Best Means of Prevention.

Typhoid fever is holding the attention of health officers in every part of Canada just now. It is epidemic. Many causes are attributed to the present outbreak, bad milk and impure water. The most common symptoms of this dreaded malady are headaches, dizziness, specks before the eyes, weakness of the back, gone feeling in the limbs, and nauseous sensations in the stomach. A startling fact is that a person who is quite healthy to outward appearance may unconsciously have the disease working inwardly for a long time.

The surest preventive is to increase your vitality. Endeavor to get strong. Keep the blood pure and untainted. Try and build up a reserve of energy that will enable you to repel the onslaught of the typhoid germ. In the opinion of many noted specialists, the best remedy in such a crisis is Ferrozone, which has a specific action on all impurities in the blood, and can be relied upon as a protection to those in health. A course of Ferrozone puts the system in perfect condition, and insures you against the many diseases one is liable to contract when vitality is low. Nothing so quickly builds up weak constitutions, making muscle and fibre where formerly there was flabbiness and weakness. Ferrozone is a blook-maker, a strengthener, a rebuilding tonic that gives unbounded satisfaction, and can be depended upon to bring happiness and health to those who need it. Very few are so perfectly healthy that they don't need a bracing tonic occasionally. There is none better, and not one half so good as Ferrozone. It is sold by all reliable druggists at 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sent to any address by mail by the Ferrozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

FERROZONE ASSURES HEALTH.

CHALLENGE TO DEBATE.

To the Editor:—Owing to the efforts last night of the organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Victoria to break up a union which a week ago applied for a charter from the American Labor Union, I ask space to insert the challenge below.

The efforts were unsuccessful, not a man withdrawing as a result of the A. F. of L. organizer's work, and five new members joining the union after hearing the discussion.

For the benefit of your readers I may say that the American Labor Union believes in "industrial unionism" rather than "trades unionism," and it advises its members to educate themselves by discussing working class politics in the union. It discourages strikes on the industrial field and encourages strikes at the ballot box. Under its laws 75 per cent. of the members in good standing must vote (by secret ballot) for a strike before one can be declared. On all these points the A. T. U. differs greatly from the A. F. of L.

I hereby challenge T. H. Twigg, organizer in Victoria for the A. F. of L., to a public debate on the question: "Resolved, that the plan of organization and work of the American Labor Union is of more benefit to its members" and the working class as a whole than the plan of organization and work of the American Federation of Labor." The debate to be held in Labor hall within one month from date, the arrangements to be in charge of three members of the trades and labor council to be mutually agreed upon, and the audience to decide the result, I being willing to meet all expenses of the meeting if the A. L. U. loses.

G. WESTON WRIGLEY,
Organizer A. L. U.
35 King's road, Victoria, May 30th.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

No Soap, Borax, Soda or Ammonia is needed with

GOLD DUST

With little water and less effort you can clean any thing about the house better, easier and cheaper than with soap or any other cleanser. Once try it, you'll always buy it.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis. Makers of COCO SOAP (oval cake).

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The death occurred on Wednesday of Mrs. Carty, wife of the ex-Chief of Police John Carty. The deceased was 56 years of age and was a native of Vermont. With her husband she came to this province many years ago. Her husband and four children, three sons and a daughter, survive her.

PHOENIX.

Patrick Aiken, a blacksmith by trade, attempted to commit suicide at the Granby hotel by cutting his throat with a razor, and very nearly succeeded. The porter heard him in his room and found him with his throat cut almost from ear to ear, bleeding profusely. Assistance was summoned quickly, the flow of blood stopped and the would-be suicide removed to the Phoenix general hospital.

NELSON.

Sixty-three suits for damages have been entered against the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, the total sum asked for amounting to nearly $550,000. The suits arise out of the explosion at the mines last May, and are brought by relatives of persons killed on that occasion.

The local Salvationists are well pleased by the outcome of their self-denial effort. They thus sought $275, and raised nearly $300.

KASLO.

The Victoria Day celebration here not only proved a very enjoyable affair to all who participated in it, but, through the efforts of the local branch of the Victoria order of nurses, the funds of the new hospital were materially increased. Encouraged by their success on Victoria Day, the ladies and others, who have worked so hard to secure proper hospital accommodation in this city, will now proceed to add the finishing touches in the shape of furniture and appliances. The Nelson Salvation Army corps generously contributed a large portion of the collections they took up here during their several services to the hospital fund.

VANCOUVER.

The police court continues to maintain its reputation as a revenue producer, the amount of fines imposed on Thursday exceeding $50. Ah Get, a Chinaman charged with the theft of electric light, was sentenced to six months in the provincial jail. Messrs. C. Rummel and W. McDonald, of the British Columbia Electric railway staff, appeared in court and explained to His Worship how the wily Chinese had tapped the wires and was obtaining his light free. The accused could not refute the charge, and was sentenced accordingly.

Mr. Mason, an employee at Heaps's lumber mill, had a narrow escape from a very serious accident on Wednesday. While working round the mill he in some manner got caught in the revolving belting of the machinery and was whirled off his feet in a second and drawn up towards the shafting. Those who witnessed the accident took prompt measures to stop the machinery, but they never expected to see Mr. Mason escape without some broken bones. Fortunately the result was less serious than was anticipated, and beyond having a large splinter of wood driven through the fleshy part of his arm and sustaining a few bad bruises and scratches he was not severely hurt.

In connection with the present campaign to secure an up-to-date building for the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, a committee of twenty-five young men, representing the various interests in the community, has been organized to push the canvass amongst the wage-earning young men of the city. This committee has undertaken to raise, as "the young men's fund," $7,500 by June 30th. Up to the present over $2,000 has been secured from young men towards this fund.

The Hotel Bauminton, one of Vancouver's oldest established family hotels, has been formally transferred to J. W. Wallis, that gentleman having finally completed arrangements for its purchase.

Attacks Everybody

Dyspepsia No Respecter of Persons—Proof That There Is One Sure Cure—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dyspepsia is no respecter of persons. It attacks rich and poor alike and gradually though painfully reduces them all to the same stage of misery and despondency. You can avoid it sometimes by regulating your diet; but only sometimes, for those foods that relieve one stomach only bring additional trouble to others. But you can avoid it always by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They digest all foods and bring comfort to all. Of course you want proof of this. Here it is. Ademard Coderre, of St. Jacques de L'Achigan, Quebec, writes:

"I certify to having suffered two years with Dyspepsia caused by inflammation of the stomach. I took three medicines without any relief. I became discouraged until one day seeing an account of cures performed by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets I bought two boxes of them.

"By the time I had finished taking them I was cured and I have had no Dyspepsia since."

Thousands of others tell the same story. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure Dyspepsia and cure it permanently.

The body of a sailor belonging to the coasting steamer, the Ville de Cherbourg, which had 10 passengers on board, and which was due to arrive at Cherbourg from Havre last Monday, has been picked up off Cape la Heve, thus confirming the fears that the vessel had been wrecked.

Church Services To-Morrow

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services at 11 and 7, with Sunday school at 3. The rector, Rev. H. J. Wood, will occupy the pulpit. Strangers always welcome. On Friday evening a short service conducted in the chancel of the church.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Morning preacher, Rev. W. Baugh Allen; evening, Canon Beanlands. The musical portion follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andantino	Salome
Venite	Goodson
Psalms—Special	Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum	Woodward
Benedictus	Langdon
Kyrie	Godfrey
Hymns	155, 362 and 207
Voluntary—Elevation	Guilmant

Evening.

Voluntary—Meditation	Ed. Lemaigre
Procession Hymn	152
Psalms—Special	Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat	J. E. West
Nunc Dimittis	J. E. West
Anthem—What Are These	Sir J. Stainer
Hymns	154 and 305
Recessional Hymn	217
Voluntary—March	Clark

ST. BARNABAS'S.

Preacher all day, the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller. Offertory for the diocesan mission fund. Holy eucharist at 7; holy eucharist at 8; matins, 10.30; choral eucharist, 11; evensong (festal), 7. The musical portion follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Prayer in A	Hollins
Process. and Introit Hymn	154
Communion Service in F	As Set
Offertory	Hollins
Communion Hymns	322 and 323
Post Communion	316
Nunc Dimittis	103
Voluntary—Ita Misse Est	Batiste

Evening.

Voluntary—Berceuse in D	Spinney
Processional Hymn	152
Psalms	As Set
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis	As Set
Hymns	154, 156 and 157
Offertory—Andante in G	Batiste
Vesper Hymn	M. S.
Recessional Voluntary	Clarke

ST. JOHN'S.

There will be morning prayer at 11, followed by a celebration of the holy communion, and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jeans, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Aria in B Flat	T. Brookfield
Venite	Cathedral Psalter
Psalms	Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum	Mercer
Jubilate	Goodson in C
Kyrie	Mendelssohn
Hymns	152 and 322

Evening.

Organ—Benedictus in F	Mozart
Psalms	Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat	Macfarren in A
Nunc Dimittis	Felton in E Flat
Hymns	154, 156 and 27
Organ—Lebanon Processional	Dr. Westbrook

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay will occupy the pulpit at the morning and evening services. Sunday school at 2.30. Bible class at 3 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Rev. David James, of San Rafael, California, will preach in the forenoon, when the Lord's Supper will be dispensed, and Rev. J. McNeill, late of Boston, will preach in the evening. Sunday school at 2.30.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach morning and evening. Subject for evening service will be, "Things Hard to Understand." Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30.

JAMES BAY METHODIST.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m., at which the rewards will be given the children for their Easter egg contributions. J. Ralp, late of Nanaimo, will preach the morning sermon, and the pastor, Rev. D. W. Scott, will preach his farewell sermon at 7 p. m., at which service special music will be rendered by the choir.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Rev. P. H. McEwen will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school and Bible class at the usual time in the afternoon.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The pastor, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A., will preach at both services, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Evening subject, "Fatherhood and Brotherhood." Sabbath school, 2.30 p. m. C. E. Society, 8.15 p. m.

Y. M. C. A.

Prayer meeting, 9.30; men's meeting, 4 p. m., address by Rev. Geo. Dean; solo by T. M. Martindale.

VICTORIA HARBOR MISSION.

Whitsunday. Evensong, with mission address, will be held in the Seamen's Institute, Store street, at 3.30 p. m. At this simple service special hymns and prayers for seamen are used. J. S. Bailey, licensed missioner to seamen.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The Sunday service of the Christian Science Society will be held at 87 Pandora street at 11 a. m.

CENTRAL HALL.

Breaking of bread, 11 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p. m.; Gospel address, 7 p. m.

The British steamer Oakland foundered off Port Stephens, N. S. W. Some of her passengers and crew were saved. The Oakland was a small coasting vessel of 228 tons.

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory.

The Last Spark.

Can It Be Fanned to Flame?

On the wide western prairie the trapper finds his fire almost extinct. He has no matches, no means of starting the fire anew if once it should go out, and so gently, patiently, ceaselessly, he strives to coax the living spark into flame. He will not stop trying until the spark dies out or until he has succeeded in reviving it.

Every sick person should be like that trapper. While the vital spark remains he should never cease the effort to fan it into flame. The great trouble with the sick, the despondent sick, is that they are often discouraged in their efforts of recovery by the very persons who should

encourage them. This is especially the case with those who are suffering from disease of the lungs. The doctor shakes his head and says, "You can't be cured." The sick person in despair resigns himself to the inevitable. And yet there is still the spark of life burning, still the encouragement of hope to try. But "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Is there no better encouragement than a vague hope? What is there to put over against the doctor's "Can't be cured?" This: The statements of men and women who say "I have been cured." And in many cases you can add to that statement, "I have been cured when sick as your are sick, and when doctors said, no cure is possible."

Don't Despair.

Despair is the friend of disease; therefore, don't despair. Why should man or woman despair in face of the abundant evidence that weak lungs have been cured?

"About three years ago I was taken with a bad cough, vomiting and spitting blood," writes Mr. D. L. Robinson, of Spring Garden, W. Va. "I tried many remedies; nothing seemed to help me till I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After using ten bottles and four vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' I commenced to improve. My case seemed to be almost a hopeless one. Doctors pronounced it ulcer of the lungs. I was sick nearly two years—part of the time bedfast. Was given up to die by all. I thought it would be impossible for me to live over night at one time. I haven't spit any blood now for more than twelve months, worked on the farm all last summer. It was Dr. Pierce's medicines that cured me."

It is a fact, established by hundreds of credible witnesses, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures obstinate deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, hemorrhages, "weak" lungs and forms of pulmonary disease in general, which, if neglected or unskilfully treated, find a fatal termination in consumption.

"Golden Medical Discovery" does not just "patch up" people and enable them to drag out an existence which hardly can be called living. It restores the strength, gives new vigor and vitality and enables the once weak man or woman to take part anew in the duties of life, and to enter heartily into the enjoyment of its pleasures.

It's Not Too Late.

Is it too late for you to be cured? It's impossible to answer that question personally. There stand other men and women who were pronounced incurable, and they testify that "Golden Medical Discovery" made them strong and well. Why should you not expect a like result?

"I have great faith in your medicine," writes Mrs. A. W. Uthe, of 209 E. Eighth street, Newport, Ky. "Fourteen years ago I was cured with only one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' after I had been taking medicine from our doctor for five months. He told my mother that I had consumption and could not live any longer than spring, which would have been only a few months. The same day my attention was drawn to an advertisement of Dr. Pierce's medicine, and which described how I felt. We bought one bottle, and I took some of the medicine and felt so sick I thought I would die. Then I took smaller doses than at first and continued taking it. After the one bottle was used I was cured. Had a few slight attacks of liver trouble since that, and found great relief every time I took your medicine. I am forty years of age now, and am strong and healthy, through God's will and Dr. Pierce's medicines."

As long as it is not too late to try the efficacy of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery it is not too late to hope for a cure. As long as a spark of vitality remains the effort to revive it should never cease. So many so-called hopeless cases of lung disease have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" that it is impossible to pronounce any case hopeless until the "Discovery" has been given a faithful trial.

It is well to remember that with the health as with clothes, "the stitch in times saves nine." Many a case of pulmonary disease could have been entirely prevented by the timely use of "Golden Medical Discovery" when the cough first started and the lungs first began to feel "sore."

Those whose lungs are naturally weak especially need to take prompt steps to cure a cough at the very outset. For them above all others, delay is dangerous. Of all the thousands who die annually of the "white man's plague" consumption, a large percentage are victims of the procrastination which puts off until to-morrow what should be done to-day, and lets the warning cough go unheeded until it becomes a veritable death rattle in the throat. It is not too much to say that the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery would have saved thousands who have been swept away by the dread disease, consumption. If you have a cough begin its cure to-day. The first dose of "Discovery" is the first step to a cure.

Those who suffer from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

About the Book.

Dr. Pierce sends free to those who pay expense of mailing, a copy of his great medical work, the "Common Sense Medical Adviser." The book contains more than a thousand large pages and over seven hundred illustrations. To pay expense of mailing only, send thirty-one one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only twenty-one stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—W Woods, O Grady, W Russell Cecil Edwards, G L Edwards, O T Switzer, G H Lothbiniere, A Darrinston, L J, Seymour, J Sheasgreen, Dr Cobbett, wife and family, G W McAllister, A T Goward, A F Forsyth, J P Babcock, D G McNaughton and wife, F Grice, Master Holland, T L Grahame, W J Costello, D C Jack, E C Warner, H Tuggy, H Glassie, W R Creech, Miss Ford, Sapper A Stooke, J R Francis, Jas Longpret and wife, J McMillan, Miss Nellie Prate, Percy S Jaynes, Miss Williams, J Bradley, Mrs Paul, O Selwood, H Selwood.

Per steamer Majestic from the Sound—J H Flaming, Jas Cram, R R Hinson, Jas Dognel, N Disso, E Langley, Mrs Grover, R Ramart, Jas Henderson, H H Clark, R B Willis, F L Roberts, Mrs Lindsay, Jas Miller and wife, Dr Cook, J Conning and wife, W H Percy and wife, R H Cole, W L Miller, C Nichols, Miss M Hardin, Miss Nye, Miss N Nye, Miss A Nye, J R Mitchell, Miss Weston, W J Alexander and wife, Miss Gregg, Mrs Herbert, Miss Herbert, F E Harding, A Hendry, C Duval, Mrs Martin, Miss Martin, T H Jones, J W Worthington, A Meeker, A N Lowry, Chas Butler.

Per steamer Valencia from San Francisco—C L Wilson, R Fletcher, Miss T Baker, Mrs Huggins, Miss Davis, Miss D E Carr, B Goldwater, Rev James, I Collins, C B Cottrell, Mrs Holden, Mrs E C Wade, Miss R Hansen, Mrs E Collins, Mrs J Collins, Miss L Lorjott, Miss J L Mina.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Valencia from San Francisco—A A Clayton, C P N Co, D Spencer, D H Ross & Co, Fell & Co, Fletcher Bros, F R Stewart & Co, G E Munro, Gam Fook Yuen, Henderson Bros, Jno Kinlock, J Robertson, J P Patton, J Sears, Lemon, G & Co, L Goodacre, Mrs H Clay, M H Adams, Mowat & W, Order Schultz Wiggle Co, Nify Wilson Bros, Okell & Morris Pre Co, P McQuade & Son, R S Byrn, R P Rithet, Robt Porter & Son, Speed Bros, S Leiser & Co, S J Pitts, Thos Plimley, The Brackman-Ker Mill Co, To Shippers' Order Nify Assignee Est Erskine, Wall & Co, T Shotbolt, Vic Mach Depot, Vic Phoenix Brew Co, Wilson Bros, W T Andrews, Wells, Fargo & Co.

TIDE TABLE.

*Victoria, B. C., May, 1903.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1 ..	3 42	8.3	12 12	0.9	20 23	7.4	.. ..	..
2 ..	0 06	6.9	4 20	8.0	13 05	1.1	21 24	7.5
3 ..	1 32	6.9	5 02	7.5	14 00	1.5	22 12	7.6
4 ..	3 08	6.6	5 58	6.8	14 56	2.0	22 52	7.6
5 ..	4 49	6.0	8 33	6.2	15 53	2.8	23 26	7.7
6 ..	6 04	5.2	10 51	5.8	16 48	3.5	23 52	7.7
7 ..	6 48	4.3	12 40	5.9	17 40	4.2	.. ..	..
8 ..	0 12	7.8	7 25	2.4	14 10	6.1	18 30	4.9
9 ..	0 30	8.0	7 59	2.6	15 20	6.4	19 17	5.5
10 ..	0 49	8.1	8 31	2.0	16 27	6.8	20 00	6.0
11 ..	1 12	8.3	9 04	1.5	17 25	6.9	20 38	6.4
12 ..	1 38	8.4	9 39	1.2	18 28	7.1	21 15	6.8
13 ..	2 03	8.3	10 17	1.2	19 36	7.2	21 54	7.1
14 ..	2 26	8.1	10 58	1.3	20 48	7.3	22 46	7.3
15 ..	2 44	7.7	11 41	1.5	21 52	7.4	.. ..	..
16 ..	0 38	7.3	2 54	7.4	12 25	1.8	22 27	7.5
17 ..					13 09	2.3	23 30	7.5
18 ..					13 54	2.7	22 12	7.4
19 ..					14 41	3.2	22 67	7.4
20 ..					15 31	3.8	22 50	7.4
21 ..	7 28	4.9	10 58	5.2	16 20	4.3	23 15	7.6
22 ..	7 06	4.2	12 29	5.4	17 04	4.8	23 39	7.8
23 ..	7 11	3.4	13 40	5.7	17 45	5.2	.. ..	..
24 ..	0 04	8.1	7 32	2.5	14 42	6.2	18 27	5.6
25 ..	0 30	8.5	8 07	1.6	15 37	6.5	19 10	6.0
26 ..	0 58	8.8	8 46	0.9	16 27	6.9	19 55	6.3
27 ..	1 30	9.0	9 28	0.3	17 16	7.1	20 45	6.6
28 ..	2 04	9.0	10 13	0.0	18 08	7.4	21 41	6.9
29 ..	2 40	8.8	11 00	0.1	19 02	7.5	22 46	7.0
30 ..	3 19	8.4	11 48	0.4	19 54	7.7	.. ..	..
31 ..	0 14	7.0	4 02	7.7	12 37	0.9	20 46	7.9

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

IS A CATARRH CURE THAT CURES COLDS AND CATARRH.

Actually, positively, indisputably, irrefutably, Cures Colds and Catarrh!

Not always with first application, although even that infallibly brings relief in 10 minutes.

But it Cures, it Cures Colds and Catarrh!

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure Liver Ills. 40 doses 10 cents.

Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—5.

LORD PORTMAN'S NEPHEW.

THE GUEST WHO CAME UNBIDDEN TO THE FEAST.

BY D. W. H.

And all our yesterday's have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle!
Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more.
—Shakespeare.

"There is Death in the pot."—II. Kings.

On a pleasant evening early in April, 1861, the Hotel de France, on Government street, in this city, was a scene of unwonted interest, brilliancy and activity. A prominent citizen of Yale, a man who had been foremost in works and ventures of public utility, was on his way out of the country with the object of taking up his residence in California. Fortune had favored the man in all his doings. On leaving Yale he had been presented with an expensive gold watch, duly inscribed, and a heavy gold chain, as an expression of the goodwill of his fellow citizens, and at Victoria he was tendered a banquet by thirty or forty friends, who had watched his career, and who, to a certain extent, had prospered through his undertakings. One of this good citizen's achievements had been to solve the problem of steamboat navigation to Yale. None of the steamers of the regular transportation lines would venture above Fort Hope, 16 miles below Yale, where freight was discharged into canoes and barges and towed by manual labor to Yale. John Kurtz—for he was the enterprising citizen in whose honor the banquet had been arranged—had long conceived the idea that a steamboat might be built that would make the passage from Victoria to Yale with ease and in perfect safety. He recalled the fact that in 1858 the sternwheel steamer Umatilla had made the passage on two occasions during high water, and he argued that what had been done once could be done again. So he set to work and formed the Yale Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of $40,000. The money was quickly raised, and the new steamer was built at Laing's ways, in this harbor, near the extensive mills of Brackman & Ker. On her first trip she skimmed the troubled waters like a huge bird. Skillfully handled she avoided rocks, bars and riffles and landed her cargo at Yale on the second day. Returning she left Yale in the morning, and the same evening landed passengers and freight at Victoria. All promised well for the new company and their new boat. Stock was at a premium. On all hands they were congratulated, and at the time the banquet was laid the Yale was preparing for another trip, and filling up rapidly with freight and with all her passenger space taken.

The night selected for the banquet was the close of a charming day, as I have said. The table was laid in the restaurant of the hotel and every viand and liquid that would stimulate and coax the appetite were there in abundance.

The chair was taken by E. Granceni, a prominent wharf street merchant, and in the vice chair was Gustave Sutro, the leading wholesale tobacco merchant of Victoria. Among the guests were Thomas Harris, the first mayor of Victoria; Geo. Peakes, solicitor-general; Lumley Franklin, who succeeded Mr. Harris as mayor; Capt. Jamieson, of the steamboat Yale; Wm. Power, of Yale; Dr. Trimble, the first speaker of our legislative assembly; C. B. Young, a bitingly sarcastic newspaper writer over the signature of "Moniter; the gifted Amor de Cosmos, afterwards premier; C. C. Pendergast, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent; Roderick Finlayson and J. W. McKay, of the Hudson's Bay Company; J. A. McCrea, the pioneer auctioneer; J. J. Southgate, a leading merchant; "D. W. H.," the writer of these lines; and a score of others whose names escape me at this writing.

The dinner was served in the style for which the Hotel de France was then famous, and when the toasts of "The Queen" and "The President of the United States" (for the guest of the evening was an American) had been drunk, the fun waxed fast and furious. Midnight struck from the hotel clock, but no one stirred. It had been arranged that the whole party—or at least those who could find their legs—should proceed to Esquimalt, then the place of departure of the California steamers, and there bid the parting guest God speed. The steamer was announced to sail at six the following morning, and Bowman & Halsey's stables had been requisitioned for teams and wagons to take the party down. As the night wore on the older members retired, but the wild revel continued, and when everyone was in a merry mood a card was handed to Mr. Kurtz by one of the waiters. The recipient excused himself for a moment and presently returned and addressing the chairman said:

"An English gentleman whom I met a few days ago at Yale is outside, and desires to join the party if agreeable to all. His name is Esdale, and he is a nephew of Lord Portman.

"Bring him in, by all means," cried one and all, and a young fellow of about five-and-twenty parted the portieres and entered. The new-comer was of medium size, dark, almost swarthy. He was neatly dressed, and had the appearance and bearing of an English gentleman. As he advanced into the room he made a low obeisance to the chairman and was conducted to a vacant chair at the side of the guest of the evening—said chair having been vacated by one of the company who had found the conviviality too vigorous for his comfort. In a few minutes Lord Portman's nephew was on the best of terms with the whole company. Such a beaming, sunny face, lighted up by a pair of bright, black eyes and a radiating smile that seemed to be "catching," as one of the company remarked, for it put us all in a good humor and kept us there.

"Jim" McCrea, who was a famous raconteur, had just told one of his characteristic stories, and the chairman had sung an Italian ditty in a sweet tenor, when the health of Mr. Kurtz was proposed. Mr. Kurtz responded, and sat down, when Mr. Esdale rose and asked permission to say a few words. The request was granted, whereupon he delivered one of the most eloquent and witty after-dinner speeches that it has ever been my good fortune to hear. He spoke for only about ten minutes, but when he concluded the company rose and drank the health of "Lord Portman's Nephew" with a "hip! hip! hurrah!" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He responded with another witty address and wound up by telling two stories of a risque nature, it is true, but so wittily drawn and clothed in such choice language that they seemed eminently proper.

The most popular man at that table, with the exception of "our guest," was Mr. Esdale. Everyone begged the

JOHN KURTZ,
The Guest of the Evening.

favor of a glass of wine with him. He had evidently dined generously before he came to us, but his holding capacity seemed unlimited. He drank with every one who offered, and was none the worse for it, so far as we could see.

About two o'clock a practice then much in vogue at "stag" dinner parties was introduced. Every guest was required to sing a song, tell a story or dance a jig, and when Esdale's turn came he did all three, gracefully and well. He had a fine voice, and as he reeled off "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and "Sally in Our Alley," the enthusiasm knew no bounds. McCrea, who was noted as the town wit, was completely outdone by this new competitor for convivial honors and declared that from thenceforth he would not crack a joke nor tell a story.

Daylight was creeping in at the window when the rigs that were to carry us to Esquimalt drove up at the hotel door. Of course the drivers must have something. So they were had in to partake of the food and wine, and as a consequence more than one of their number presently gave outward and visible signs of too much good cheer. Esdale, who was in prime condition, acted as host, many of the others having become incapacitated. I was seated near the head of the table, and Esdale was handing a glass of wine to a driver when his foot seemed to slip and he fell forward on the table. Quickly recovering himself, he smiled at his awkwardness, and declining assistance, sat down. I watched him narrowly and saw an ashen hue steal slowly over his face. His eyes rolled and then became fixed and stared at one of the coal oil lamps. Next he fell heavily forward. In an instant the scene of mirth and revelry was changed to one of dismay and confusion. Some went to the aid of the stricken man, others flew for a doctor. Dr. Trimble had gone home. Unfortunately, as it resulted, there was a doctor in the house at that moment—room No. 13. His name was Rumsey, a young and inexperienced graduate. He was hastily summoned. In his ignorance he pronounced the trouble delirium tremens and prescribed a composing draught, the very thing he should not have done, for the young man was suffering from a stroke of apoplexy. Presently the inevitable occurred. Death entered as the Unbidden Guest and bore away the bright, witty, handsome and cultivated Esdale, Lord Portman's Nephew.

The presence of death had a sobering influence on all who attended the party. The arranged excursion to Esquimalt was not carried out. Mr. Kurtz went almost unattended to the steamer and the guests, saddened and sobered by the awful event, wended their ways sorrowfully homeward.

Capt. Jamieson left the festive board early in the evening, and going on board his fine steamboat sailed for Yale. At Fort Hope, Capt. William Irving, father of Capt. John Irving, and Frank J. Barnard, father of Frank S. Barnard, of this city, joined the vessel. As the steamer approached the first bad riffle above Hope Capt. Irving was with Captain Jamieson in the pilot house. Just then dinner was announced, and Captain Irving offered to take the wheel while Captain Jamieson went to the table. The offer was declined, and Capt. Irving had scarcely taken his seat when, with a loud roar, the boiler exploded, and in an instant the pride of the river became a helpless hulk, drifting down stream. A dozen people were killed or injured. Among the former was Capt. Jamieson, who fell at his post doing duty. Had Capt. Irving's offer been accepted he would have been the victim instead of his friend. The cause of the explosion was never known. The Yale Navigation Company went out of business and many years elapsed before another boat ventured to make the hazardous trip.

A·B·C
BEERS
Famous the World Over—Fully Matured.
Order from
Turner Beeton & Co.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The following regimental order has been issued by Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment:

Regimental Headquarters,
Victoria, B. C., May 30th, 1903.

The following extract from General Order 67, 16th April, 1903, is published for information:

Fifth British Columbia Regiment, Lieut.-Col. R. R. Monro resigns the command of this regiment and is transferred to the reserve of officers with rank of Major, 28th February, 1903.

To be Lieut.-Colonel and command the regiment, Capt. J. A. Hall, vice Lieut.-Col. R. R. Monro, transferred to the reserve of officers, 28th February, 1903.

To be Adjutant, Captain D. B. McConnan, vice Captain M. G. Blanchard, killed in action in South Africa; 28th February, 1903.

To be Captains, Lieuts. W. H. Langley, vice J. A. Hall, promoted; W. R. Wilson, vice D. B. McConnan, appointed adjutant, 28th February, 1903.

Capt. J. D. Pemberton resigns his commission, 3rd March, 1903. Paymaster and Honorary Capt. H. M. Grahame resigns his commission, 12th March, 1903.

Lieut. J. C. Thomson having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia, 14th January, 1903.

To be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, Paymaster Sergeant J. C. Newbury, vice H. M. Grahame, retired, 31st March, 1903.

The following man having been attested will be taken on the strength from the date hereafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number opposite his name: No. 215, Arthur C. Futcher, 28th May, 1903.

The regiment will go into camp at Macaulay Point on Sunday, June 7th, for the annual training, commencing Monday, June 8th. At the conclusion of the training, the annual inspection by the district officer commanding will take place, and the practice with 9 in. B. L., 13 pr. and Maxim guns will be carried out under the officer commanding the R. G. A. Officers and N. C. O.'s questions will be asked one evening during the last week at camp.

The regiment will parade at the drill hall on Sunday, June 7th, at 10 a. m., and will then proceed to Macaulay Point. Dress, field day order with haversacks. Forage caps to be carried on right shoulder strap. Great coats, banderols. Each man will provide himself with cleaning materials, brushes, etc., knife, fork, spoon, plate and cup.

By order.
(Sgd.) D. B. McCONNAN, Capt.,
Adjutant.

As will be seen by the foregoing regimental order the Fifth Regiment will go into camp at Macaulay Plains on Sunday week, parading at the drill hall at 10 o'clock. The camp is really authorized by the Ottawa authorities for June 15th, but through the D. O. C., Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, an arrangement has been made by which the battalion will go under canvas eight days earlier. Camp will be struck on Monday, June 22nd. It will thus be seen that the regiment will be at Macaulay Plains for 15 days, or three days longer than the time authorized. The Dominion government will pay for the regulation period, but for over that the regiment will have to foot the bill. Camp this year will be considerably more pleasant than previously, for as explained in these columns last Saturday there will be no all night guard mounting—no all night vigils—and to carry morning parade. On Sunday, June 14th, a church parade will be held at the camp, which will be signalized by the presentation of the long-service medal to Capt. Langley, an officer who has served the required time with credit.

* * *

During the course of a speech at the dinner rendered to him by the officers of the 7th Regiment, at London, Ont., Lord Dundonald made the following remarks: "I propose to make radical changes in the uniform which will be less expensive to the officers, and also more serviceable and better in the field." City battalions will have two forms of dress—one for work and the other for drill. The rural battalions will have one dress only for drill.

"Each regiment may accept, if the officers desire, the mess dress.

"The sword, I proposed to do away with, although it is the badge of an officer in all countries. On active service the officer will carry a carbine over the right shoulder, and a bandolier over the left. For drill, the officer will carry the bandolier only, with the crest of his regiment above the left breast. The officer will also carry a whistle and a cane, as most of the drill will be ordered by whistle blasts.

"I also propose to radically change the rations. The meals will be improved, and the whole camp will be made more homelike. Each company will have a marquee for the messing of the men, so that they can sit down in comfort to their meals. Any four men or larger number, who wish to 'chum' together, will be given their own tent, if they so desire, thus increasing the privacy of the men in camp. At present many object to going into camp with strangers of whom they know nothing. A bathing tent will also be atached to each company, in which the men may take baths and refresh themselves after a hard drill.

"The company armories should be improved, and be made the centre of the company, where all clothing and equipment will be kept, enough to supply each company on a war footing. At present, but a small amount of supplies is kept on hand, and it takes much time to get supplies from headquarters.

"Thus, in order to equip the militia suddenly, all that would be necessary for me to do would be to send my telegrams to headquarters, and the companies would be fitted out at full war strength.

"I propose to have a signal corps in each regiment, one officer, one sergeant and two men per company. At present no provision is made for this in the estimates, but that will come shortly. A field telegraph will also be established. A commander must have these necessaries or it is impossible to operate on account of the long distances at which battles are now fought.

"The new establishment of companies will be on a war footing. A certain percentage will come out for peace and for war. The war percentage of the company will represent the skeleton company. The members of this part will only have to drill a half dozen afternoons a year, and must be the crack rifle shots. The skeleton company will be composed of one captain, one lieutenant, two non-commissioned officers, and a quotens of a certain number of privates, which will make eight captains, eight subalterns and eight non-commissioned officers; also a third officer in command of the regiment. The total strength will be 1,020 men for each regiment. At present most of the regiments run between 300 and 400."

The G. O. C.'s remarks are the outcome of an extensive study of the prevailing conditions in Canada, and his recommendation to the authorities at Ottawa will no doubt be considered well.—Canadian Military Gazette.

* * *

A dispatch from Ottawa says: "The matches for the Canadian Military Rifle League for this season promise to be of increased interest to riflemen generally, thanks to the timely generosity of Sir Frederick Borden, the minister of militia and defence, who has authorized the issue of free ammunition to one team of ten men from each rifle association entering the competitions.

"Four league matches will take place throughout the country on Saturday, May 30th, Saturday, June 6th, Saturday, June 20th and Saturday June 27th. There are three series in which prizes are given, viz.: Those for military associations, with Lee Enfield rifles over King's ranges; the 22nd or cavalry series 1st section with L. M. or L. E. carbines over King's ranges, and another section with Snider or Winchester carbines at 200, 300 and 400 yards; and the 2nd series for civilian rifle associations with Lee Enfield rifles over King's ranges. Formerly the chief interest centered in the quick receipt of results by telegraph, but the great expense of doing this has precluded such a course this year, and the score sheets must be mailed to the secretary immediately after the conclusion of each match. Official scores will be published in the Canadian Military Gazette, copies of which will be distributed to those associations participating.

"The number of points necessary for marksmen's certificates is, owing to the change in the target dimensions, increased from that customary in former years; thus an average of 94 points will be necessary for the championship badges; an average of 90 for 1st class marksmen's certificates; and an average of 80 points for 2nd class marksmen's certificates. The other prizes to be awarded are expected to be handsome trophies which would adorn any club room. The change in targets is made to agree with the standard fixed by the National Rifle Association of England, and adopted by the Dominion Rifle Association. This change is in the 2nd class target used at 500 and 600 yards, the inner is increased from 30 to 32 inches in diameter and the magpie from 40 to 48."

* * *

A letter has been addressed to the editor of the Edinburgh Scotsman by Mr. Charles Guthrie, K. C., sheriff-principal of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland, in which he makes an appeal on behalf of the widow and son of Sir Hector Macdonald. Sheriff Guthrie, writing from 13 Royal Circus, Edinburgh, states that a strong feeling has been expressed throughout the country in favor of a memorial to Sir Hector Macdonald which shall be for the benefit of those who bear his name and are his representatives. At the time of his death Sir Hector's son, a boy of fifteen, was at Dulwich College, where he was placed by his father, and, writes Sheriff Guthrie, "it is obviously of the utmost importance that this arrangement should continue. No one knowing his love for his only child can see the lad so like his father without feeling that whatever else may be done the first duty of Sir Hector's countrymen, his comrades and his friends is to the living Hector and to his widowed mother. The fund will be invested in the names of Sir Hector Munro, of Foulis, Lord Lieutenant of Ross-shire; the Rev. Dr. Cameron Lees, Edinburgh, and myself as trustees, to be used at our discretion for Hector Macdonald's education and start in life. In the first instance, the fund will be needed and will be devoted to Hector's continuance at his present school. Any ultimate free balance will be applied in association with Sir Hector Macdonald's name for such object in connection with the army or the Highlanders as the trustees may select. I shall be glad to receive subscriptions and to answer inquiries. It is right to add that the war office has given the maximum allowance possible for the widow and son of an officer of General Sir Hector Macdonald's rank."

* * *

Brevet Major W. A. C. Denny, A. S. C., who has been employed since February, 1902, as a D. A. A. G. on the staff at Hongkong, has been selected for service in the intelligence department of the Canadian military forces at Ottawa.

* * *

Lady Macdonald, widow of Sir Hector Macdonald, has been granted a pension of £120. This is the rate of ordinary pension laid down by the royal warrant for the widows of field marshals and general officers.

* * *

Lieut. H. Read, Canadian militia, is granted the local rank of lieutenant in the army whilst employed with the West African frontier force, dated 4th April, 1903.

Brevet-Major R. K. Scott, D. S. O., R. A., ordinary officer, third class (a graduate of the Royal Military College, Canada), is retained for permanent service in the army ordinance department under the provisions of article 396a, royal pay warrant, dated 26th April.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Closing Meeting of Sabbath School and Epworth League Workers in Westminster.

The eleventh annual convention of Sabbath school and Epworth League workers in the B. C. Conference of the Methodist church was brought to a close on Wednesday evening with a grand rally in the Methodist church, New Westminster. A long list of resolutions was passed, the most important of which follows:

Next convention to be held in Victoria a few days previous to the conference in May, 1905; resolution protesting against stores being opened on Sundays and that this be condemned; resolution endorsing the Anti-Cigarette bill; resolved that Boys' Brigade be organized in our schools and League; resolved that temperance army work and pledge chain be organized in our schools.

After the adoption of the finance committee's report, which showed finances to be in good shape and recommended that Leagues be asked to contribute five cents per member per year to defray future expenses, the election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, H. J. Knott, 49 Harrison street, Victoria; first vice-president in charge of Sunday school work, C. S. Keith, New Westminster; second vice-president in charge of the missions and forward movement, Miss Smith, Sardis; third vice-president, Mrs. W. Lashley Hall, Port Hammond, and to have charge of the home department, normal work and cradle roll; fourth vice-president, Miss Nicols, Vancouver, and to have charge of the Junior Epworth League and Social Purity departments; secretary, T. W. Martindale, Victoria; treasurer, Miss Burpee, of Victoria; representative to General Epworth League Board at Toronto, Rev. R. N. Powell, Princess street church, Vancouver.

Hope For Consumptives

HOW THE RAVAGES OF THIS SCOURAGE MAY BE STAYED.

Statistics Prove That More Deaths Occur From Consumption Than From All Other Contagious Diseases Combined—How Best to Combat the Disease.

The ravages of consumption throughout Canada is something appalling. In the province of Ontario, where statistics of deaths from all diseases are carefully kept, it is shown that 2,286 of the deaths occurring during the year 1901 were due to consumption, or about 40 per cent. more than the number of deaths occurring from all other contagious diseases combined. These figures are startling and show the urgent necessity for taking every available means for combatting a disease that yearly claims so many victims. The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctors have given up hope. Taken in its early stages, consumption is curable. Consumption is a wasting disease of the lungs and at the earliest symptom of lung trouble steps should be taken to arrest the waste and thus stop the disease. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the best measure of safety. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength builder known to medical science. The record of this medicine speaks for itself and proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop they build up, strengthen and invigorate the patient to a point where disease disappears. In proof of this take the case of Ildege St. George, of St. Jerome, Que., who says:

"About a year ago I became greatly run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides; my appetite left me, and I became very weak. Then I was attacked by a cough, and was told that I was in consumption. The doctor ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. I then decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using several bottles my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which brought about my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them."

These pills are also a certain cure for the after effects of la grippe and pneumonia, which frequently develops into consumption. Through their blood-renewing, strengthening qualities they also cure anaemia, heart troubles, kidney and liver ailments and the functional weaknesses that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. There are many imitations of this medicine and the health-seeker should protect himself by seeing that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sixty bronze coins dating from 1750 have been found in an old pond at Elemore Colliery, Durham, England.

Cut glass and bric-a-brac should always be washed with Sunlight Soap. Shave enough Sunlight Soap into a pan, one-quarter full of lukewarm water and whisk into a lather. Wash the articles thoroughly and dry with a soft cloth. This insures that brilliancy and sparkle so much admired in cut glass articles. Sunlight Soap can be used to clean and brighten all through the household. It is the purest and best soap made.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white without injuring the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 122

KING EDWARD A GREAT RULER

HIS MAJESTY'S WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF MEN

Reign Promises to Be a Memorable Oce —An Article by T. P. O'Connor.

T. P. O'Connor, writing to the Chicago Tribune, says:

The world is beginning to realize the King. It took some time to do so. There were plenty of people who had grown so accustomed to the self-effacement which the King had practiced so long as Prince of Wales during the lifetime of his mother as to have come to the conclusion that in all the serious affairs of his kingdom the King would count for little.

It is not generally known that this self-effacement was the result not merely of the Prince's own act and respect for his mother, but also of deliberate ministerial act. Some time in the '70s the question was raised whether, as the Prince was practically performing all the ceremonial duties of Royalty, he should not also share in some of its political responsibilities. One of the first things to be done if this question were decided in the affirmative was to entrust to the Prince a large amount of secret official knowledge—important foreign office dispatches, for example—which up to that time were submitted to the eyes of the Queen alone.

It is scarcely credible, but I have every reason to believe it is true, that the cabinet, after they had debated the question seriously and thoroughly, came to the conclusion that it would be a violation of constitutional usage to give the Prince of Wales this information. The King

Accepted the Decision

with the good sense which he always displays—a good sense typical of the nation to which he so thoroughly belongs—and went on his way, content to be a spectator of the great drama going on immediately around him, and to be left to his own resources for the gaining of knowledge of the secret springs and unavowed motives of great political events.

The decision may have been disappointing, and yet it had its compensations; just as the long delay which occurred between his birth and his accession to the throne had also its compensations. The King, as Prince of Wales, had a freedom which he could never have enjoyed if he had come to the throne at an early age. Indeed, many of the qualities which he has exhibited since he came to the throne have been made possible only by the fact that he was so long Prince of Wales. In that position, exalted and yet private, the King had the right to go among all sorts and conditions of men. And thus it came to pass that when the Prince of Wales became King he had had an experience wider, more instructive, and, in a sense, more democratic than if he had, like so many other monarchs, been brought up solely in the stiff, enervating, and narrow atmosphere of courts.

Another great advantage of the freedom of the King as Prince of Wales is that he has been able

To Travel So Much,

and when on his travels to mingle so freely with men of all parties and creeds. It is well known, for instance, that he was a warm personal friend of Gambetta.

As King he could not have been so familiar with the combative leader of one of the great French parties without making himself obnoxious to all the other political parties by which France is divided. But as Prince of Wales he was accountable to nobody for the company he kept, and so he was able to be a friend of even a militant political chieftain. Just think what all this must have meant during the thirty to forty years the King was prominent as Prince of Wales. It meant that he had the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of every political and social personage of every country on the continent.

Here is knowledge of a most useful kind, and especially to an English King. We are constantly coming into contact, and we are constantly threatened with collision, with some one of the many powers and principalities of the world. A world-wide empire, governing black men and yellow men, as well as white men; ruling great civilized dependencies of men of our own blood, and with our own institutions, and, at the same time, ruling peoples in all degrees of civilization, from the rudimentary savagery of West Africa to the ancient and venerable system of caste and creed that reigns in India, it is impossible to name a power with which Britain is not in some way or other brought into relations which may be friendly or hostile.

To watch that mighty chess board which has all the world for its gaming table and all mankind for its pawns, is the

Most Stupendous Task

in governing that ever a nation undertook; and it is the more necessary that such a task should be in the hands of thoroughly competent and thoroughly well informed men.

There are some other things about the King which make me think that his will be a memorable reign. He has a desire, it might also be said a passion, for composing difficulties. I attribute the position which he is said to have taken up with regard both to the Transvaal war and the Irish land question to this desire to find a means of reconciliation where other men would be too careless or too cynical to interfere.

Probably the most hard worked men in the world to-day are some of its rulers. The Emperor of Austria gets up in the dark hours of the morning, when most of even the toilers among his own subjects are still nestling in the warmth of their blankets. The light in the study of the Emperor of Germany is seen in the small hours, long after even a pleasure-loving city like Berlin has gone to sleep; and he is in the saddle in the morning after even a late night when the artisans are turning, surely, hungry and cold, to their daily drudgery. The King of Italy is up with the sun, and works all day long, except for the brief intervals he gives to playing with his little daughter.

But apart from this strenuousness, which is the mark of his caste and his time, the King himself is a man of restlessly active temperament and of keen ambitions. It is more than probable that he will do many great and memorable things, then, during his reign. Already, in settling a difficulty as great as the Transvaal war, in laying the foundations at least of a peaceful and reconstructed Ireland, he has done much.

The ironing of black goods requires particular care and particular starch—common starch gives a rusty appearance to the fabric and leaves it streaked with white.

Celluloid Starch gives a glossy stiffness and preserves the solid blackness. Use two tablespoonfuls to a quart of cold water and add a little boiling water to clear it. For mourning goods, skirts, delicate laces, etc., the results will be excellent.

Ask your grocer for

Celluloid Starch

Never Sticks Requires no Cooking.

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada 29

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker, Blacksmith, Etc.

BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

ROUGH COMPLEXION
OUR
"DERMYL"
does good. It heals chaps and removes roughness. An elegant toilet addition.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
JOHN COCHRANE,
CHEMIST,
Northwest Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

AUCTION.
Foliage and Flowering Plants
—AT—
Mr. J. T. Higgins's Nursery
COOK AND FORT STREETS,
2 p. m., Monday, June 1st
Shrubs, Roses, Begonias, Dracinas, Pansies, Carnations, Fuchsias, Ferns, Asparagus, Geraniums, Lot Choice Dahlias, Hanging Baskets, Window Boxes, Lot Annuals for bedding out, etc.
This sale will include some choice specimens and will be by far the largest and freshest collection sold this season.
Terms cash.
W. JONES,
Phone 294. Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

AUCTION
City Real Estate
I am instructed to sell on the premises, Douglas street, at
2 p. m., Saturday, June 6th
Very Desirable
6-Room Cottage
Three-quarter acre of land, in 2 parts or as a whole, viz., 70x200 feet or 120x200 feet, with fruit bearing trees and small fruits, big house past Burnside road.
Terms at sale. For particulars see
W. JONES,
Phone 294. Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEER
Auction Sale
HORSE, WAGON, PIANO, ETC., ON
On Monday, June 1st, 2 p.m., at
53 Blanchard Street
Grand Piano, in good order, maker, Collard & Collard, London; Express Horse and Wagon; Hose Reel; Leaf Tables; Writing Desk; Cook Stove; Garden Shears, etc., etc.
F. J. BITTANCOURT,
AUCTIONEER.
Phones: Office, B518; Residence, B710.

HARDAKER
Will Sell Without Reserve at
Auction
AT SALEROOMS, 77-79 DOUGLAS ST.,
Friday, 5th June, 2 p. m.
VALUABLE
Furniture
AND EFFECTS.
Particulars later.
Hardaker
AUCTIONEER

FISH CURIOSITIES.

An interesting article in The Young Men, entitled, "Curiosities of Edible Fish," says: It is well known that mussels are possessed of beards, as they are termed; but I dare say readers will be surprised to know the full strength and tenacity these hairy masses are capable of exhibiting. Many bridges and piers are actually held together by means of these tufts, and in one prominent instance—viz., a bridge over the Torridge river, at Bideford, Devonshire, the townsmen periodically gathered and deposited on the masonry whole hordes of mussels, having learnt from painful experience that the currents were so powerful as to displace mortar very quickly.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TEACHER.

Miss Charlotte Pace, who recently died at Camberwell, at the advanced age of 84 years, was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's first teacher. In partnership with her sister, Miss Pace conducted a preparatory school for boys in Camberwell Grove, and when Mr. Chamberlain's parents resided in the same place they sent the future Colonial Secretary to learn his "three R's" at the school.

Mr. Chamberlain became her pupil in July, 1836, and continued to attend till his parents moved to the north of London. In subsequent years he always retained the greatest respect and affection for his old teacher, and both himself and other members of his family have frequently visited the old lady in her honored retirement.

ISLAND'S OUTPUT BY FERRY STEAMER

FOUR HUNDRED CARS SHIPPED PER MONTH

Rapid Growth In Business Consequent on All-Rail Connections—News of Waterfront.

Four hundred loaded cars a month shipped from Vancouver Island to various points on the Mainland might seem to many Victorians as a most extravagant estimate of the volume of business now being done by the two car ferries plying across the Gulf, and a year or two ago this calculation would certainly be very wide of the mark, but on inquiry to-day a Times representative learned from the traffic managers in charge that the above is actually about the amount of business that is being done irrespective of what is carried out by steamer to the Sound and elsewhere.

In the first place the Chemainus Saw Mill shipped on an average last month five cars a day; Ladysmith an average of from two to three; Shawnigan, one; Sayward, one; the Victoria Terminal railway, one. Haslam, of Nanaimo, has been a regular shipper, and there have been local shipments making up, if not exceeding, the estimate given. Of course, the bulk of this business is conducted through the C. P. R. Company, and lumber forms the principal shipments. This is forwarded to points in the Territories where the demand is constantly increasing, and the consumption has been so great that mill men on this Island have in a number of instances felt warranted in enlarging their plants in order to compete with the growing demand. The Chemainus Mill Company, for example, have just received a large consignment of machinery from Aurora, Illinois, which will be used in the installation of two new planing plants calculated to more than double the present capacity of the mill.

In addition it might be mentioned that a new mill has been established at Ladysmith, which will start to ship next week, and Lloyd, of Westholm, a station on the E. & N., has a big contract for the supply of ties to the C. P. R., shipments of which will still further increase the regular output from this Island. But the business thus alluded to is probably only half of that handled by the E. & N. ferry system. That concern now carries nearly if not all the coke used at Ladysmith and Crofton, is handling the ore from the Republic, Washington, and from Kamloops, and is carrying coal to the C. P. R. in addition to the regular transcontinental freight that comes westward for this Island over the Canadian road. Altogether the business is greatly in excess of that which the big barge Transfer, No. 1, which is now on the Esquimalt Marine Railway receiving an overhauling, is capable of handling, although in the commencement of the ferry service that vessel was more than equal to the demands upon her. Helping her in the service now, however, are the big barge Georgia and other vessels of the fleet, owned by McKenzie Bros., Vancouver.

In speaking of the business done over the E. & N. line, Geo. L. Courtney, traffic manager, stated this morning that all of this trade had been created since the establishment of the ferry service, which enabled shippers on this Island to compete with those of the Mainland. The business is increasing, and the only difficulty experienced has been in getting sufficient cars to meet the exigencies of trade. Mr. Courtney also states that the volume of ousiness from the Mainland is on the increase, but that it is not advancing so rapidly as that from the Island.

Regarding this the following letter is to the point:

To the Editor:—I would like to draw attention to the fact that while this city is now a terminal point on two transcontinental railway systems neither of the railways has any deep water facilities. If these were provided, there is every reason to believe that the growing business between the Island and the Mainland would rapidly increase.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN.

THE AORANGI AWAY.

R. M. S. Aorangi did not get away for Australia as early as expected. It was 9:40 o'clock last night before the ship left Vancouver. She called here this morning. The steamer carried a cargo of 1,700 tons of flour, agricultural implements, paper and other shipments, including a number from local merchants. The saloon passengers are as follows: M. E. Dennison, Mr. Long, Mr. and Mrs. A. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Orlez, G. P. Moore, F. E. Boodlora, Mrs. Pfluger, Miss Pfluger, J. Wright, Mrs. F. Church, H. Reid, Miss V. Smith, J. H. Johnston, Mr. Cottrell, Mrs. Clasus and family, Mr. and Mrs. I. Smith, B. Goldwater, E. L. Rhodes, D. Tim, Miss M. Ganzie, Mrs. Tasker, S. Lister.

GERMAN SHIP DISABLED.

Advices received at Cooktown, Queensland, Australia, from Port Moresby, New Guinea, say that the overdue German ship Chwatjen, from New York on October 29th for Yokohama, has been towed to a safe anchorage at Hall Sound, New Guinea, with the loss of her foremast, mainmast and rudder gone. About 15,000 packages of her cargo were jettisoned. The Chwatjen saved eight of the crew of the Hamburg barque Edith, from Puget Sound to Port Pirie, which was totally wrecked on the Nereus shoals in January. The captain of the Edith and ten of her crew are missing.

QUADRA EXPECTED BACK.

D. G. S. Quadra, which has been attending on the labor commissioners during the past week, is expected back in port to-day after taking Chief Justice Hunter and Rev. Elliott S. Rowe to Vancouver. The vessel will leave for Egg Island early next week with a number of men to make repairs to the light station located at that point.

MARINE NOTES.

Word has been received that the steamer Ascot, which is bringing a large shipment of coal for the C. P. R., sailed from Japan on Thursday last. The steamer Lyra is now loading in Japan and coal will also be brought by the steamers Hyades and Ajax, as previously reported.

The British ship, William Mitchell, has completed loading her cargo of lumber at the Hastings mill for Port Natal for orders. She has on board 1,640,955 feet.

The steamer Kiojun Maru will sail for the Orient on the 13th of June.

Steamer Queen City sails for West Coast on Monday night.

Tug Hope arrived this morning with a big boom of logs.

COURT OF REVISION.

Some of the Reductions Made This Sitting —Mostly on Improvements.

The recent sittings of the municipal court of revision have been noted for the small number of reductions made in the assessments. As before stated, in nine cases out of ten these have been on improvements. A large number of appeals were made for the Douglas estate, and fully half of these, if not more, were ordered to stand as assessed. Altogether there were nearly sixty appeals. Some of the reductions are as follows:

J. W. Lang, through Messrs. Robertson & Robertson, improvements on part block 28, Fairfield, ordered reduced from $15,000 to $14,000; land to stand as assessed. Part block 41, Fairfield, also to stand as assessed.

Chas. Marshall, improvements on lot 31, block 39, Fernwood, ordered reduced from $3,000 to $2,500.

Mrs. C. M. Foster, lots 1,846 to 1,849, ordered to stand as assessed, and improvements reduced from $3,500 to $3,000.

J. B. Hobson, Fairfield, appeal as to land abandoned, improvements reduced from $2,600 to $2,200.

M. Rowland, part of lot 181, block 1, to stand as assessed, improvements on same reduced from $7,000 to $6,000, and name changed to Joseph Rowland.

T. Fell, lot 537, block 24, reduced from $25,250 to $23,000. Improvements to stand as assessed.

Hon. W. Templeman, part 405 and 406, block 13, reduced from $12,750 to $12,500, and improvements to $1,000.

Dr. G. L. Milne, part of blocks 4 and 5, Beckley Farm, reduced to $2,400 per acre. Improvements on same ordered reduced to $8,500. Lot 240, block 24, to stand as assessed; improvements on same also. Lots 38 and 86, block 69, Fernwood, also ordered to stand. Lot 48 and part of 49 and improvements ordered to stand as assessed.

The court resolving itself into a board of equalization it was resolved that block 22, Fairfield, be reduced $150 per acre, and that lots 2, 4 and 5, block 14, Beckley Farm, be reduced ten per cent.; block 63, Fernwood, be reduced to $1,600 per acre, and that lot 538 be reduced by $255.

HYPNOTIC EXHIBITIONS.

Character of Entertainment Which Will Be Furnished By Prof. McEwen.

A noticeable feature of the hypnotic work of the great McEwen who comes to the Victoria theatre for a week, opening next Monday night, is his remarkable success in getting men under his control, and the ease with which he imparts suggestions to his subjects. McEwen's work in these particulars astonishes beholders who have watched other hypnotists. His work is so clever by comparison that they seem like novices. Another noteworthy feature of McEwen's work is that he does not carry with him a lot of paid professional subjects. His subjects are always selected from his audiences, or at least in the city where he is performing, and this fact lends much added interest to his exhibition. He does not cling to a set programme by any means. He gives a new performance every evening, and it is a matter of history that in cities where he plays a week's engagement he often has bigger houses on evenings succeeding the opening one than at the opening performance itself.

On Wednesday next McEwen will make his famous "blindfold drive" over a route which is to be selected by a committee of newspaper men and prominent citizens.

McEwen is the originator of the "blindfold drive," having first performed this wonderful feat in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. It was copied later on by Bishop, the American. At present McEwen does his "blindfold drive" without any contact whatever.

A LIFE SAVER.

Baby's Own Tablets Make Children Well and Keep Them Well.

Emergencies come quickly in the lives of little ones, and the wise mother will always keep at hand a reliable medicine to cope with them. Delay may mean the loss of a precious little life. There is no medicine can take the place of Baby's Own Tablets in relieving, curing and preventing the minor ailments of children. "If you could see my baby now," writes Mrs. James Boviah, of French River, Ont., "and compare him with his condition before I began giving him Baby's Own Tablets, you would not know it was the same child. From the age of four up to twenty-one months he was constantly ill, and was wasted away to a skeleton. I gave him a great many medicines, but always without result, until I heard of Baby's Own Tablets and began giving them to him. Almost at once they helped him and he is now a fine, fat, healthy child. I now always keep the Tablets in the house."

The Tablets contain none of the poisonous drugs found in "soothing" medicines, and can be given with absolute safety to a new-born babe. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The big armored cruiser Ariadne, flying the flag of Sir A. Douglass, commander of the North American fleet, has arrived at Halifax. All ships of the fleet except the regular squadron doing duty on the French shore of Newfoundland will concentrate at Halifax during the summer. Admiral Douglass will, it is said, take the fleet to New York for the American cup races and may perhaps visit Newport and Boston.

Patronize Home Industry.
Mission Condensed Milk
2 For 25c
Every tin guaranteed pure and good. Claret Cup fresh every day, 75c. Native Port, 25c.
Fred Carne, Jr.
COR. YATES AND BROAD

OPENING NOTICE
H. WALL. W. A. SMITH.
Windsor Grocery Co.,
23 GOVERNMENT STREET, EAST SIDE.
We have the pleasure of announcing that to-morrow, Friday, 29th inst., we will open the above store for business, and we hope by courtesy and fair treatment, combined with the best and newest goods at prices as low as any house in the city, to merit a fair share of the public patronage.
I would especially ask all my old friends and patrons with whom I have been doing business during the last 27 years not to forget that we are still alive and ready to supply their wants.
For a starter, Friday and Saturday we will give you Choice Ginger Snaps fresh from the factory, 3 lbs. for 25c.
WINDSOR GROCERY CO., E. J. WALL, MANAGER.

What puzzles you in shaving? If you have a good razor and can't keep it sharp what you want is a
Good Razor Strop
And the ability to use it. We can supply everything necessary. Instruction in keeping your razor in order, good shaving outfits, warranted razors, and all that is necessary to make shaving a luxury. Call and inspect our stock, at
FOX'S, 78 GOV'T ST.

TO DEVELOP ATLIN.

Capitalists Are Turning Their Attention to Northern British Columbia as Mining Country.

There is at the Driard at present two gentlemen prominently identified with mining ventures in Atlin. They are O. T. Switzer and A. C. Deniston, both of Philadelphia. They will leave by the Princess May on her next trip for the north to begin operations for the companies which they represent.

Mr. Switzer is the organizer of the British-American Dredging Company, which is taking into Atlin the first dredge to be operated there. The dredge has before been described in these columns. It is to be operated by electricity, and a good part of the machinery is now on its way into the country. Three hundred tons have been sent on, and one hundred and fifty tons are in transit, and will be immediately sent up to Atlin. There the dredge will be put together, and will be ready to begin operations, it is believed, by the 1st of July.

The dredge is intended to be used on what is known as the Poor Farm property. It will, however, be used first of all on another location under the control of Mr. Switzer, and which is a little higher up the creek, known as Gold Run.

This latter claim is believed to be richer than the Poor Farm, and will first be exploited. The dredge is capable of working to a depth of forty feet, which is about the greatest depth to which it is necessary to work.

Mr. Switzer has been in Atlin intermittently since 1897. In that year he started in on the ill-fated Bristol. He has prospected on the Stickine, and for several years has resided in Atlin. That country, he believes, will prove a very rich one, but it must be worked largely by companies. It is not a poor man's camp.

Mr. Deniston, who is also connected with this same dredging company, is going in largely in the interests of the Atlin Gold Dredging Company, which has property in the district. He is taking in a drill, and will make a test of the ground preparatory to having machinery taken in to fully develop it.

They both represent Eastern capital, and have very substantial backing in their enterprises.

PERSONAL

W. A. Stevens, clerk in the Indian office, Victoria, who has for the past eight months been acting as chief clerk, leaves for the Mainland, under instructions from the superintendent, to proceed to New Westminster, where he will assist the newly appointed agent, R. C. McDonald, in acquiring a practical knowledge of the routine work of the Fraser agency. He will be absent for about a week.

* * *

Miss Belle Milne, who recently graduated as nurse from Monod hospital in Seattle, is spending a few days in the city visiting relations and old friends. Miss Milne will join the nursing staff of the hospital when she returns to the Sound city.

* * *

Henry Kubey, representing M. Rosenshine & Bro., a large tobacco firm of San Francisco, is among the guests at the Dominion. He is paying his regular business visit to Victoria.

* * *

J. H. Fleming, of Toronto, arrived here the other day, and is registered at the Victoria hotel. He is making a tour of the Coast for the benefit of his health.

* * *

J. P. Babcock, fisheries inspector; A. T. Goward, T. L. Grahame and L. J. Seymour were among the passengers from Vancouver last evening.

* * *

J. Southwell and T. L. Sullins, of Mount Sicker, are among the mining men visiting the city on business. They are guests at the Victoria hotel.

* * *

D. C. Jack and S. L. Swartz, of Omaha, Nebraska, are at the Dominion. They are tourists, and intend spending some days in Victoria.

* * *

Dr. Cook and Dr. E. E. Gleason and Mrs. Gleason, of Port Townsend, are among the guests at the Dominion hotel.

J. W. Ladd, of Copper Island, is in the city.

A Hungarian inventor claims to be able to make from wood pulp a fabric suitable for durable clothing.

THE AFGHAN ARMY.

The Afghan is essentially a fighting man, and, though the army which Abdurrahman created has, in the main, so far made for peace by securing the internal tranquillity of Afghanistan, even the old Ameer discovered in the latter part of his reign not only that it was necessary to keep it occupied, but that it was not easy to find suitable occupation for it. This discipline of a standing army in such a country as Afghanistan is apt to get lax in the idle times of peace. Under an Oriental military despotism the army exists for active fighting, and all its instincts rebel against long periods of inaction. It wants the excitement and, above all, the opportunities of individual aggrandizement, and enrichment which active service alone furnishes. For a long time Abdurrahman kept his army fairly well occupied in putting down all his own rivals and subjugating the tribes whose loyalty he had cause to suspect. When that was accomplished, Kafiristan, with its "pagan" tribes, offered another outlet for the martial energies of the Afghan Mussulmans. But in proportion as the successive delimitations of boundaries and spheres of influence have diminished the area of doubtful ownership within which the military appetite of the Afghan commanders could be gratified without any serious risk of external complications, the task of providing occupation for the Afghan army has become more and more difficult, and with the maintenance of internal peace that difficulty must go on increasing. The sops which Habibullah has from time to time thrown to his army, in the shape of increased pay and improved rations, show that he himself is alive to the difficulty, but measures of that kind can hardly be regarded as more than temporary makeshifts. One is bound to bear in mind in this connection that the fighting instincts of the Afghan have always prompted him in the past to look towards the south rather than the north. The plains of India, which his fathers repeatedly ransacked, are still to him the legendary land of conquest and booty, and if once he came to believe that we were powerless to arrest the forces of Russian gravitation, he might well be tempted by the prospect of such stakes as Russia would spread before him to exchange a losing for a winning partner.—London Times correspondence.

CATARRH IS A GERM DISEASE.—Science, armed with the microscope, has established it a fact, and this conclusion renders obsolete the practice of treating Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis by stomach drugging, sprays, snuffs, etc. Such treatments are an utter failure because they cannot penetrate the delicate air cells of the lungs, or permeate the air passages of the nose and bronchial tubes where the germs of Catarrh have their stronghold. Catarrhozone is the only certain remedy. It is inhaled by the mouth and after spreading through all the respiratory organs is exhaled through the nostrils. Catarrhozone kills the germs, heals the inflamed tissues, clears the head and throat in two minutes, and cures in a few hours. Nothing is so effective, pleasant and simple as Catarrhozone. Two months' treatment $1.00. Small size, 5c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

An old colored citizen recently applied for the position of cook in the army.

"What experience have you had?" he was asked.

"I wuz cook in de Confedrit army, suh," he replied; "dat is, I had de position of cook, but ter tell de truth, I didn't wuk at it."

"Why not?"

"Because der wuz nothin' fer cook, suh."—Chattanooga News.

"Pa," said the Socialist's little son, "what is the meaning of 'The Great Divide'?"

"Buncombe!" exclaimed the father. "They never do."—Philadelphia Press.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.
LEE & FRASER
TO RENT
199 Pandora street, 4-roomed dwelling, $7 per month.
15 South road, 9-roomed dwelling, $15 per month.
102 Menzies street, 10-roomed dwelling, $20 per month.
14 Seventh street, 5-roomed dwelling, $10 per month.
Oak Bay, 9-roomed dwelling, $25 per month.
137 Quadra, furnished 9-roomed dwelling, $35 per month.
Cordova Bay summer cottage, $40 for 4 months.
Also 5-roomed cottage with an acre of land close to city limits on Maple street, with splendid orchard, only $8 per month.
9 AND 11 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA, B. C.

SPECIAL--FOR SALE
Douglas Summer Gardens
This desirable property is now sub-divided into city lots. Prices reasonable, from $600 upwards. Full particulars at
B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd.,
40 Government Street.

Money to Loan
On Approved Security. At Lowest Rates.
HALL, GOEPEL & CO., 100 Government Street
Financial and Insurance Agents.

WE GUARANTEE
"White Horse Cellar"
SCOTCH WHISKY
10 Years Old.
W. A. WARD & CO.,
Victoria, B. C. Sole Agents for B. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
TO LET—5 roomed cottage, near Dallas road, handy to car; tenant leaving wishes sell stove with hot water connections, electric light fixtures and blinds. Apply P. O. Box 123.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Saturday, May 30th.
THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
Alice in Wonderland
In Aid of Royal Jubilee Hospital.
Matinee at 2.
Repeated by special request
Evening at 8.

Alexandra College
LATIN AND FRENCH CLASSES
Teacher, Miss E. F. Armstrong; 8 o'clock p. m. Two hours weekly, commencing June 1st. Apply to the Secretary.

Str. Boscowitz
WILL SAIL
Monday, June 1st,
8 p. m., for Naas and Way Ports.
The Company reserve the right to change the date without notice.
For freight and passage apply
JOHN BARNSLEY & CO., Agents.

SECURITY OF BATTLESHIPS.

It may be desirable to point out that the security of a ship as a floating platform does not necessarily depend upon the thickness of her external armor at and near the waterline. When a modern battleship has nearly empty bunkers, has expended a part of her ammunition, and has hoisted out her boats, or had them destroyed, her side armor, especially on the windward side, will, in the majority of cases, be above water altogether. Such will be a very probable condition of affairs if she goes into action after a long and hot chase. On the other hand, a vessel carrying the maximum amount of coal in her bunkers, more coal, perhaps, on deck, full magazines, and all her boats, may easily have her belt, if it be a narrow one, entirely submerged, especially on the leeward side. Such will be a very probable state of affairs if she goes into action unexpectedly, within a few hours of leaving port. An armored belt, therefore, unless, indeed, it be something much broader than the ordinary waterline belt, may be altogether inefficacious, even while it remains intact. The security of a ship as a floating platform may, of course, be bettered by armoring her at the waterline; yet there, as elsewhere, the use of thick armor over a large superficies can be indulged in only at the sacrifice of offensive qualities; and, upon the whole, the desired end can, I think, be attained with more certainty by other means. Six-inch side-armor, reinforced near the waterline by a system of cellular subdivision of the hull, by a belt of "cellulose" or some other absorbent material, by the usual armored deck (the actual value of which, however, has yet to be determined), and by a judicious arrangement of coal bunkers, ought to effect the object in view as completely as it can be effected. The employment of such devices does not involve the overburdening of the ship, and gives a far wider area of protection than can be given by the application of 10-in. or 12-in. armor.—Sir W. Laird Clowes in Page's Magazine.

..Union Made..
Overalls, Jumpers, Jackets, Pants, Shirts, Waiters' Aprons Cooks' Aprons, Carpenters' Aprons, Mackinaws, Etc., Etc., Etc.
Factory, Bastion Square.
TURNER, BEETON & Co., Ltd.
Wholesale Merchants, Victoria, B. C.

INSTITUTE HALL
Tuesday Evening, June 2
AT 8.30 O'CLOCK.
Grand Concert
GIVEN BY
Herr Pele Storck and Mr. Herbert Ritchie
PIANIST, VIOLINIST.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Seats reserved at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

VICTORIA THEATRE
ONE ENTIRE WEEK
COMMENCING
Monday, June 1st.
The World-Renowned Scottish Entertainer,
The Great McEwen
HYPNOTIST, MIND READER, MAGICIAN
Whose fame as the master of occult phenomena is not bounded by continents, but is supreme throughout the inhabited globe.
Popular prices, 25c., 35c., 50c. Reserved seats on sale Friday at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

MONUMENTS
BE SURE TO
Get STEWART'S Prices
on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

Victoria Daily Times.

PAGES 9 TO 12.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY MAY 30, 1903.

The Early Days of MR. Herbert Spencer

The eighty-third birthday of Mr. Herbert Spencer occurred recently, and thousands of admirers will unite in wishing the aged philosopher many happy returns of the day. Mr. Spencer has been so merged in his own philosophy that very few of the incidents of his life are matters of public knowledge. He has never sought publicity, and even at the present time, when his fame is well established, he prefers to be left severely alone. There has lately come into our hands, however, the manuscript diary of one who enjoyed the intimate friendship of Mr. Spencer in his early manhood, who was also well acquainted with Mr. Spencer's father, and who faithfully recorded his impressions of the distinguished pair.

Mr. Spencer, senior, was a tutor at Derby. On subjects of political or social interest he was a thoroughly independent thinker, and he was opposed even to the dictation by corporate bodies of systems of drainage. But in two respects he differed widely from his distinguished son. The diarist records "that I never observed in him any tendency to generalize or to draw any large deductions from his stores of detailed knowledge." Moreover, we are told that on religious matters Mr. Spencer, sr., "was in the position of the learned among the clergy, who are hampered by their theology and think it dangerous to look over the walls within which their minds are imprisoned."

Herbert Spencer, on the other hand, was rigidly heterodox, aggressive in temperament, and always ready to expose the "absurdities" of theology; but tenderness towards his father's feelings prevented him from discussing religious questions in his parent's presence. "Looking at it from the standpoint of an orthodox Christian," says the diarist, "it would be a gross injustice to the father's memory to say that his early teachings in philosophy sowed the seeds in the mind of his son of those sweeping generalizations that have led him to denounce in his ruthless logical fashion the pretensions of all leaders of men who claim to be inspired."

At fourteen years of age Herbert went to his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, to be educated. The diarist writes that "the reverend trainer found that he had a very intractable colt to train, one that kicked and plunged pretty freely when any mental pabulum was offered to him that was not suited to his digestion. When his uncle undertook to initiate him into the mysteries of vis inertiae, and told him in the language of that day that it was a property of matter by which it resisted motion, the young philosopher refused to accept the dictum, and pronounced it a fallacy. This attitude of the self-willed nephew did not suit the imperious uncle, so the nepnew solved the difficulty by taking French leave, and, steering due north, trudged on foot to Derby, accomplishing the journey in three days. He was not much encumbered by his cash, as I have reason for thinking that if it was all in copper he would not have needed two pockets to carry it in." His spirit of protest was probably inherited from that maternal ancestor who stood by John Wesley's side when the latter was suffering indignities at the hands of a mob.

A university career was out of the question, owing to Spencer's violent dislike of foreign languages, and he adopted the profession of civil engineering, which gave him the opportunity of preserving his much-prized independence of thought. From the staff of the London and Birmingham railway, where he had been under Mr. Fox, the resident engineer, he took service under Mr. Moorsom, of the Birmingham and Gloucester line. "Massive and far-reaching in his views, stern and unbending in his will, self-confident and self-centred to a fault—this was Herbert Spencer. Even at that early age, twenty, his character was wonderfully formed and strong." The result of his early training was to make him feel superior in mental ability to his colleagues at Worcester, among whom was the writer of the present diary. "His stern and somewhat harsh character stood forth in all its nakedness, as, at his then early age, he had neither tact nor knowledge of men sufficient wherewith to clothe his imperious temperament. He lived in an atmosphere of antagonism—a Radical among Tories, a Democrat among aristocrats, an advanced Free Thinker among sturdy supporters of the Mother church. But young, thoughtless, and careless as we were, we soon realized that a young fellow of keen and penetrating intellect had come among us, before whom we could not hold our own in argument either in metaphysics or in engineering, when we presumed to differ."

Argument failed, and banter was tried for the purpose of teasing the young philosopher, who, in his turn, sometimes replied with a practical joke ingeniously conceived. The diarist tells us of a trick of an amusing kind which Spencer played upon Hensman, the mechanical draughtsman. "He inserted a piece of tracing paper daily inside the leather lining of Hensman's hat. In a few days the hat was a tight fit; remarks were made to the victim on the palpable enlargement of his cranium, which he verified by stating that his hat gave evidence of the truth of the observation by the gradual tightening of the fit. Great sympathy was expressed on the alarming symptom, and great fun was caused by Hensman's consternation."

In his way Spencer was excessively combative and supremely contemptuous towards those who differed from him. "We all came under the lash of his logic, and hated him most cordially for the moment. In our encounters he gave and received no quarter."

He held aloof from the society of ladies. He was never in love, regarding women in those early days as illogical and frivolous creatures. "His keen penetrating glance soon discovered faults in any girl and quickly chilled his admiration, and as he had no amiability or fund of emotional tenderness which would plead her cause, Cupid soon packed up his arrows and bow and fled away from so cold and stern a youth. . . . The woman that he would court is not often met with, for he has told me that it was a sine qua non that she must have beauty of countenance and grace of movement; her figure must be good and her manners attractive. She must be effeminate, of a high order of intellect, and yet not a bas bleu."

The diarist remarks that Mr. Spencer's rather frigid deportment has always done him an injustice, and led people to think that he was a cold, proud, unsympathizing man, "who would unhesitatingly gibbet you as an ass, while passing the steam-roller of his logic over your assertions." But to those whom he thought worthy he was neither cold nor unsympathizing; his friendship was enduring and disinterested. "One episode in his life illustrates the fact that deep down in his soul there is a fine vein of tenderness and good feeling. I allude to his devoted attendance upon his mother in her last illness. I was told by one of his friends who knew all the circumstances that his constant presence at her bedside was likely to injure his health. Nevertheless he persevered in it to the close of her life. He has described to me a bedstead that he invented, the plane of which could be altered to any angle and could be clamped to retain its position, so as to ease the pressure upon any point that the patient was lying upon. His object was to prevent bed sores when the poor old lady was too weak to move. When there was no further use for his ingenious bedstead he presented it to a hospital. He is one of those men whose excellences lie concealed, and who wears his faults upon his sleeve for daws to peck at."

Mr. Herbert Spencer has always been sternly independent. When his finances were at a low ebb in 1865 some of his American admirers sent him £1,500, together with a valuable gold watch which had a complimentary inscription engraved on the case. The watch he retained, but he refused to accept the gift of money. The American friends, however, were 'cuter than the philosopher. They invested the sum in the name of trustees for his benefit, and Mr. Spencer had either to take the interest or to allow it to remain idle; it could not be used by any other person. Again, when a movement was set on foot by Huxley, Tyndall, and other eminent men to enable him to continue his work, Mr. Spencer discountenanced the proposal, and it was dropped.

Time, however, has softened whatever acerbities he possessed, and brought his real character to the front, and on the eve of his eighty-third birthday there are signs that Herbert Spencer is understood better than in the days when a Scottish minister called a prayer meeting at the hotel where both happened to be staying, for the purpose of freeing the place from the contamination of the philosopher's presence.

DISCOURAGED STOMACHS.—Could you wonder at the delicate organs of digestion refusing to be helped and comforted when day after day they are literally "drowned out" by strong tonics, bitters and hurtful nostrums. Common sense came into Medical Science when it evolved the tasty tablet dose and discovered a God-send to humanity in Dr. Von Stan's pineapple tablets formula, 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—144.

Things that make a woman cry make a man swear.

ONE OF CHAMBERLAIN'S YOUNG MEN

Mr. Henry Wilson, secretary of the Orange River Colony, writes T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in M. A. P., is one of Mr. Chamberlain's young men. Forty or thereabouts, with a fresh complexioned face that is for ever good-naturedly smiling, a thin covering of fair hair on his head and a heavy red moustache, Harry Wilson is hailed everywhere as the best of good fellows. Head boy of Rugby, scholar and wrangler of Trinity, where he played the part of guide, philosopher and friend to the late Duke of Clarence, he completed a brilliant 'Varsity career as a Fellow of his college. Turning to the Bar as a profession, he received its stern buffets with calm fortitude, and sought consolation in the byways of literary work on the Athenaeum and similar publications. Incidentally he founded on the banks of the river, in an old world house on Chiswick Mall, a little bachelor community which thrives at the present day. Thirsting for work, he became secretary of the Imperial Federation League, and came within the ken of the colonial secretary. From this point his future was assured, for, after acting as a paid secretary to Mr. Chamberlain, he took up the responsibilities of legal adviser to the Colonial office, a new post which he was the first to fill. Moving with the flood tide of affairs, he went to South Africa to place his legal abilities at the service of Sir Alfred Milner. Bloemfontein was taken, and Wilson found himself secretary of the new Orange River Colony, with C.M.G. tacked on to his name. He is already on his way back to South Africa, where his newly-wedded wife, who is a daughter of the late Admiral Smart, one of the last of the Knights of Hanover, will join him shortly.

Officer—Have you got your dinner? Tent Orderly—Yes, sir. Officer—Any complaints? Tent Orderly—No, sir. Only ——. Officer—Only what? Tent Orderly—Only I was thinking they might have let this cow live a little longer. It would have soon become entitled to a long-service medal.

There is a young man in Atchison who is such a good dancer that one of his recent partners stopped in the midst of a waltz and said: "Excuse me, but are we dancing or wrestling?"—Atchison Globe.

It is estimated that the number of Bibles issued last year from all the printing presses was over 7,300,000 copies.

CONSULAR KNOWLEDGE OF DEFENCE

The first lord of the admiralty spent a day of the week-end inspecting a new connection with the Forth defences an connection with the forth defences an extraordinary state of affairs has just been disclosed. The mine fields between Kinghorn and Leith were laid by the Forth Division Volunteer Royal Engineers (Submarine Miners), and the commanding officer of the corps is the French consul at Leith! The officer in question is a Mr. Theodore E. Salvesen, and he has been in the Submarine Miners for 16 years, holding the command of the Forth Division for the past three or four years. He has acted as French consul at Leith for two years. The war office's attention has been called to the matter, with an expression of opinion that knowledge of the defences of the Forth should not be in the possession of a gentleman acting as consul to a foreign power.

Some new statistics show that while in England the number of births exceeds the number of deaths by 116 in every 1,000, in Italy by 107 and Austria by 103, in France the births are only 1,006 as against 1,000 deaths.

The Pertinacity of Lieutenant Craill

Lieut. Anthony Marcus Craill was waiting, with his own and several other companies, behind a rise. A good deal of noise was going on, for a Boer commando was on a ridge in front and was firing hard. The commando (an elusive local one) had been caught up, after many days' chasing, by a skilful night march in an unexpected direction, and was making a bit of a stand on the before-mentioned ridge—a long and bushy one.

A tickling sensation kept going up and down the pine of Anthony Marcus; for he was for the first time in command of his company in action, his captain being down with a broken leg. He must be a strang man (and is probably a liar) who, in cold blood, would rather be in a fight than out of it; but when once the show has started, it is a different matter, and Anthony felt rather excited and very keen on showing that he was well up to arranging the destinies of some sixty men.

The company was waiting, dismounted. Anthony was holding his own horse (a piebald), and next him was his color-sergeant. Now, a color-sergeant is a color-sergeant whether clad in red and gold or in dirt and rags; and this one held himself a little straighter (he was a small man) and looked a little less like a tramp than any one in the line of ruffians beyond him. He was reported to put his riding-breeches under a large stone any day that he got the chance and it was warm enough, in order to make a crease down the front. You see he was by nature a foot-soldier.

He looked upon Anthony with a certain condescending pride. Had he not put him through his drill on the square? And Anthony and he had seen many strange sights then, and he had no reason to be ashamed of the result of his labors. Anthony, for his part, knew him for a good man.

The little group round the colonel, in front, broke up, and an officer came cantering down. "They're going to charge the ridge," he said to Anthony. "The colonel isn't going to wait for the pom-pom—wants to take them on at their own game. You will be in the third line. Get your company extended behind that lot there; give them two hundred yards start and follow them."

"Get mounted!" shouted Anthony, the shiver in his spine gone, and feeling nothing out of the common at all. And he led his company to their place. The men formed up under the shelter of the rise, from the crest of which a number of dismounted men were firing on to the ridge in front. The colonel turned to these. "Pour it in!" he shouted; and then to the officer of the first line of mounted men: "Off you go; trot till you get into the open, and then gallop."

The first line swung round the flank of the rise, the second did the same, and then Anthony found himself out in the open, cantering steadily along in the middle of his line of men. In front was the ridge, half a mile away, and from the right end of it came a great deal of noise, and presumably a certain number of bullets. He was not, however, unpleasantly conscious of them. On the left a spur of the ridge came out to meet them; in fact, they were going almost parallel to and within four hundred yards of it. This spur was perfectly quiet, and the authorities had evidently decided that there was nobody on it.

The color-sergeant looked at the ridge ahead with disfavor. "And if we get there," he said to himself, "and if they stay there, what is going to happen? They think we're blooming cavalry, only they don't give us a blooming sword. P'r'aps they expect us to shake hands and say 'It's a pleasant morning,' and 'How's your ma?' Now, if it was a case of fixed bayonets——" But the color-sergeant's "if's" were cut short. From the spur on the left came a roar as fifty rifles spoke; and Craill, looking along his line, saw the left of it shiver and close in towards him, saw a man and horse come down, heard a whining in the air, and saw a sputtering in the dust, felt his mare edge away to the right, and heard some one (could it be himself?) repeat in a sing-song voice, "Stea-dy, F Company! Stea-dy, F Company!" Now, he felt, was his chance to do something. This flanking fire might spoil the whole scheme. What if he were to turn his line to the left on his own responsibility, and charge the offending spur? Yes, by gad! that was the thing to do, and he would do it. A sharp pain ran through his chest; at the same time a blow on the side knocked him out of his saddle, and he found himself lying on the ground, while his horse galloped away with the rest.

The color-sergeant saw him fall, and saw his horse come on. "Poor beggar!" he said. "Steady there, don't crowd together, keep your distance." The color-sergeant had much to think about. Anthony raised himself on his elbow. "Go to the left!" he began to shout, but his words came up in a great cough. He gave a helpless wave of his arm towards the spur, at the backs of his retreating company; and then lay back. "My God!" he thought. "You fools! why won't you see? Why won't you do it? You would clear that place, and it would put things right. F Company's chance, and they won't take it." He closed his eyes.

. . . . . .

The color-sergeant had hardly done more than look up and down the line as he cantered along, and wonder who was going down next, when he became conscious of a horse coming towards him from the right. It was the piebald horse galloping across the front of the line in a cloud of dust, and on its back was Craill, waving his arm towards the spur. It did not strike the color-sergeant that the stirrups were flying; it did not strike him that the reins were hanging loose upon the frightened horse's neck; it did not even strike him that a minute before he had seen him lying on the ground behind, while the piebald horse came on with them; it was not a time for ordinary processes of reasoning at all. He simply knew that Craill wished him to go for the spur—knew, too (now that it was shown him), that it was the right thing to do, and set about doing it. With a yell that reached the next man, and the next, he turned his horse to the left, and most of his men saw him and followed his example. They were accustomed to doing what the color-sergeant wanted.

. . . . . .

From the top of the spur the color-sergeant took a shot at the last Boer as he disappeared into the scrub five hundred yards down the other side, and then raised his sight preparatory to firing at some that were going off across the plain beyond. "Twelve hundred," he called out; "give them a few at that." He looked round to see how many had arrived with him, for some were still coming up, and one or two were left on the slope behind. Not many, however, for men dislike being charged, and do not shoot straight during the process. As he turned, he became aware of the piebald horse standing there with the others; its head was hanging, its nostrils were dilated, and its eyes had the stare of a colt that has fought its trainer and been beaten. "Where's the officer?" he asked the men round. "He's down, Colors," said one; "didn't you see? He was hit first thing, and his horse has come along with us." Then, for the first time it occurred to him that it was odd that a wounded man should have caught up a company going at full gallop. He considered the point for a moment, but saw no solution; so, with a passing feeling of surprise, he turned to the matters in hand.

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The ambulance picked up Craill, where he first fell, an hour afterwards. He was still unconscious, but the doctor did not take a very serious view of the matter. "Nice clean hole through the lung," he said; "he'll be about again in a month. He's fainted from stewing in the sun." Craill was awake by the time they reached camp, and looking dreamily about him. "Oh, there you are, young man," said the doctor, lifting the curtain of the ambulance. "Feeling pretty comfortable? Well, your company has done uncommon well. They charged those beggars on the flank and cleared them out."

"Yes, I know," said Anthony.

"Oh, do you?" said the doctor. "Well, I'm sorry you were hit. You missed a very good thing."

"No, I didn't," said Anthony. "I was there."

"Poor chap!" said the doctor, as he turned away. "A touch of sun."

Horticulturist (on his travels)—Are you having any trouble in this part of the country with the San Jose scale?

Stage Driver—I can't say for certain, but I think I heard some of the boys say the hosses had refused to sign it.—Chicago Tribune.

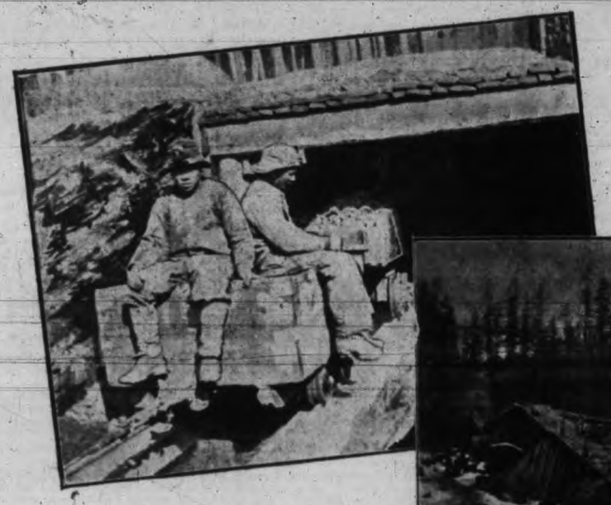
The Mistress—But what made you leave Mrs. Smythe so suddenly, Maria?

The Maid—Oh! Me an' 'er 'usband couldn't agree, so I thought it best to send in my resignation at once. It come to the pint where one of us 'ad to go.—Brooklyn Life.

Everbroke—I want to pay you something on account.

Tailor (rubbing his hands)—Ah, I'm glad to see you.

Everbroke—Yes, I want to pay you a compliment on your artistic way of dunning. Sh—not a word—you deserve it. Good morning.—Kansas City Journal.



The New Slope, Cumberland No. 7, is situated about five miles northwest from the town of Cumberland, right on the bank of the Courtney river. Two slopes are being sunk simultaneously, each of them being at present rather over three hundred feet long. They will strike the first vein of coal at six hundred feet from the entrance to the slope. This point, at the present rate of development, will be reached towards the end of next month.

NO. 7 TUNNEL, CUMBERLAND MINES.

Lumber and other supplies are obtained via the Comox lake and Courtney river, as about a mile of the new road remains to be graded.

Surrounding the new mine is some of the finest timber in the province, the clearing having the appearance of being surrounded by an immense stockade two hundred feet high. This promises to be the best of all the Comox mines.

The accompanying cut represents the Burrard sanitarium, the newly-founded and thoroughly equipped institution in Vancouver, under the management of Dr. Ernest Hall, of this city, and Dr. Telford, who are also the surgeons in charge. The building is an imposing one, standing on Georgia street, within a few blocks of the Vancouver hotel, is convenient and commodious, and an inspection of it would amply show that neither expense nor effort has been spared in making the institution one of the most up-to-date in Canada.

The Burrard is not only a new sanitarium, but it occupies a building specially planned and constructed for the purpose. The first impression on entering the spacious halls is one of extreme cleanliness. As might naturally be expected in an institution where antiseptic methods and sterilized instruments are alone used, every detail has been carefully arranged so that there may be no lurking place for the dust that is so apt to secrete fell disease germs. Indeed, so prominent a place has been given this feature that in the private wards no baseboards or picture mouldings are to be found.

Six upon the ground and ten more on the first floor make a full complement of sixteen private apartments in all. Up in the top flat are two large rooms, such as might be termed public wards. Each of the latter contains several beds; but, while the privacy of the lower apartments is lacking, they offer every other conceivable convenience. Close at hand are the rooms set apart for the use of the nurses, of whom there are five on the staff. A laundry, fitted with patent tubs and special hot draft drying room, is supplied with heat from the basement by means of a system entirely separate from that which serves to regulate the temperature throughout the remainder of the building. Large balconies, quite secluded and yet offering a magnificent view of Vancouver's prettiest district cast into sharp relief by the massive forms and bold outlines of the mountains across the Inlet, enable the convalescent patient to breath the summer air in perfect rest and quiet.

The operating and sterilizing rooms are on the second floor of the connecting wing, in the basement of which the heating apparatus is situated. The kitchen and other accessory apartments are in this section of the establishment, thus keeping them outside of the main departments. In the operating rooms every provision is made for absolutely modern surgery. They have a cement floor and a complete sterilizing outfit.

There are three kitchens, one above the other, connected by a dumb waiter. The laundry is equipped with patent dry kilns and wash tubs specially enamelled. Acme cement plaster has been used on the walls and ceiling. This is non-porous, and can be washed with antiseptics without injury. The building is equipped throughout with the very best heating and plumbing, while there is ample provision for fire protection—two water mains and four sets of hose.

One specialty of the sanitarium is the new electrical treatment. This is complete in every particular, containing an X-ray outfit and facilities for all branches of electrical treatment, electric baths and all. No patients afflicted with contagious diseases or insanity are admitted to the institution. The building is of wood, with stone foundation.

The management is in excellent hands, Drs. Ernest Hall and Telford, as before stated, are the surgeons in charge. There are four nurses and the matron, who is Miss E. Jones, a graduate of Manchester, England. Since the opening of the institution the management have met with marked success, a large number of patients having been treated. Considerably over a score of heavy operations have been performed.

Dr. Ernest Hall recently purchased the Macintosh residence adjoining the hospital, and will make his home in the Terminal City this summer.

THE NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY

The new rifle for the army, which is to be of universal pattern, and used by all branches of the military service, has not yet passed entirely out of the experimental stage. The staff of the School of Musketry at Hythe still have it in hand. The difficulty about the great amount of recoil in the new rifle, as compared with that at present in use, has been practically overcome by having resort to the ingenious plan of slightly widening the bore of the rifle at the muzzle end.

At the present moment the special staff at Hythe who are directing the experiments with the new rifle are most concerned with perfecting its sights, which have not been altogether satisfactory. For the first time in the case of a British service rifle, an attempt has been made to use a "bead" sight in the fore part. This, as its name implies, is a tiny bead of steel which is held in position on a small stanchion of the same metal. The small arms committee have throughout the whole of the experiments displayed a strong desire to make use of a "bead" sight protected by a hood with the new rifle. It has, however, been discovered that when a considerable number of rounds have been fired through it, the heat thrown off from the barrel causes a curious film, almost purple-grey in color, to form on the inner side of the hood, which intereferes so materially with the "definition" of the image at which the rifleman aims his weapon, that only very indifferent records are obtained when shooting under these conditions. The matter has not yet been finally settled, but it is thought at Hythe that the bead sight will have to be abandoned, and that when the new rifle comes to be issued to the army it will, like the present one, be found to be fitted with a "barleycorn" foresight.

There are several acknowledged improvements in the backsight of the new rifle, and when the "leaf" is raised from its normal position it is lifted from, instead of towards, the person using it. It has both lateral and vertical scales, and is considered a very excellent arrangement in every respect. The new magazine is a bulk-loader taking ten cartridges, which are packed in clip-bundles of five.

Little Boy—I wonder what dollies is fed on.

Little Girl—I know. When my Iphigenia Matilda fell downstairs and broke off her head I looked inside of her, and she was just full of health food.—New York America.

"The idea!" exclaimed the angry poet, "the idea of your giving me fifty cents for that sonnet! Do you think that a fair transaction?"

"Well," replied the editor, "I really believe there was more cents than poetry in it."—Philadelphia Press.

Through Macedonia--
A Little Switzerland

The last stage on the way from Salonica to Bulgaria, through the Macedonian interior, is the most picturesque. Further to the south—between Nevrocop and Dobrinishta—there are spots of surpassing charm, particularly in those where the mountain passes are narrowest. But even these are matched, if not excelled, at many a point in the long, precipitous defile, which winds as a labyrinthine thread through the mid-region from Mekhomia to the Bulgarian frontier at Djuhaia and Barakomo. Between these two extremities this Macedonian fragment of the "daedal earth" presents an unbroken vision of ever shifting forms of grandeur and beauty. From one direction distant Mount Rilo, the monarch of this unknown little Switzerland, oversees it; cloud-capped Rhodope, a sun-smitten, shadow-dappled Cyclopean medley, as I now recall it, from another; in its centre rise the white ridges of Mount Pirin, culminating in El Tepe. Pirin haunts the Bulgarian imagination. Often he is personified in the simple ballads of youthful, obscure heroes self-sacrificed in the secular conflict with the Turk. In a song of Karaveloff's Pirin tells his "mother, the Balkan," why his eyes are dim and his days darkened, though the valleys are radiant with the new spring. His people are enslaved; their children perish by the sword. In language applicable to many a "komitadji" of 1903, Zavocoff and Christo Boteff picture their young patriot alone in Pirin, his life blood ebbing away, without father, or mother, or brother, or sister to witness his hurt and lament his fate; though yet he dies not, "for no one dies who falls in the battle for freedom." And sometimes it is Macedonia herself who is personified, grieving, with Pirin, over her desertion by heedless Europe; calling her people to action, for speech is unavailing.

Legends and Beauties of Mt. Pirin.

When the British tourist discovers this little Switzerland, as he will do some day—after the Turks have packed up their Gladstone bags and gone off—he will linger over the legends as well as the physical beauties of Mount Pirin. I lately heard of a project by American speculators for opening up the Bulgarian part of the Rilo-Pirin country by means of a railway to Rilo Monastery. The bare mention thereof was enough to rob my friend the Abbott of his night's rest. In addition to yes and no, Dominus Abbas knows at least one English word. That word is "globe-trotter," and Dominus Abbas would as lief entertain the enemy of mankind at the shrine of St. John of Rilo as a "globe-trotter." I sympathize with that most excellent monk. I would have the railway stop at Rilo village, three hours distant from the monastery. Never should the silence of the woods nor the sound of their torrents be intruded upon by its discordant screech. Some day, too, people will make fortunes by the mineral springs—hot and cold—of which there are many in the beautiful valleys at the foot of Pirin, and which are perennially running to waste. While the Turk remains in the land, it will pay no one to build bath houses such as attract holiday visitors to the watering places of Europe. There are hot mineral springs at Mekhomia, Dobrinishta, Banya, and their neighbor villages. From crevices in the rocks at a spot by the River Masta, near Banya, the hot spring spurts and bubbles under its cloud of vapor. And like the women of Ilium, the women of Banya village wash their raiment at stone troughs by the springs, using the hot tap or the cold at pleasure. But that, says the bard, was in the days of peace, before the coming of the Achaians. Whether the Trojan ladies at the stone troughs ever fell out, the bard saith not. At the Banya troughs they sometimes do. They may have done it before the arrival of the Turks. At any rate, it would seem that because of the Macedonian question some Christian women of Banya resorting to the washing troughs occasionally find themselves in hot water—figuratively. A pope has described to me how a "hanum" (Turkish woman) threw her wooden pestle at his wife's head. I saw the (alleged) mark on the reverend lady's forehead. The reflection suggested itself either that the thrower must have exercised great self-restraint, or that the head of the victim must have possessed great powers of passive resistance.

The Spirit of the Spring.

But I must now resume my account of this beautiful region of disturbed Macedonia. The Spirit of the Spring, the "Baba Mart" of Slavic folk-song, has come. We hear the rustle of her garments on the meadows and among the trees of the forest—that have broken at her touch into a delicate haze of green, spotted with the white and yellow of her first wild flowers. Something in their Skipetar blood seems to stir the Albanians of my martial cavalcade as they swing into their saddles, among a multitude of spectators, by the courtyard of the Konak, at the door of which his Excellency Hassan Tahsin Bey, surrounded by his retainers—among whom I descry the blood-curdler apparition of a former letter—courteously waves his "bon voyage." He has already said "au revoir"; but I suspect it was out of politeness, and that, though he and I had got on excellently well together, he would, as an honest Turk, rejoice if the Daily News and its correspondent were interred in Johannam. Not since we marched out of Serres have our Albanians been in so hilarious a mood. They start their national songs, once they are clear of the town and out in the open. One of them in particular loves to exercise his tenor voice. Even our brisk little Turk, the inspector of military things in general, who usually is as restless as a sparrow, falls for the moment into a worshipful mood. "Ce bleu divin," he exclaims; and the Macedonian sky deserves all that has ever been said of its etherial loveliness and mysterious suggestion of infinite space. "Notre beau pays," he says, while at a turning in our upward path we look round to take a last view of the plain of Bansko, in its vast ring of mountains, stark white in the sun's glare.

Accompanying my escort there is a squad of infantry soldiers, who, having served their time with the colors, are on their way to their villages. So we have quite a little army, stronger even than the garrison of the first outpost we come upon in crossing the Pirin range, the outpost of Predeli, where we halt for half-an-hour, and where the officer in command regales us with Turkish coffee. Out there, says my friend, the brisk little inspector, pointing to the hill immediately ahead, "I had my first and last brush with the komitadjis. This was in last autumn. It was a small affair. We knocked some of them over and scattered the rest." He appears to rejoice in the prospect of livelier work in the coming summer, by which time the battalions rumored to be under orders from Asia Minor will have mustered in Macedonia for the harrying of the komitadjis. "Our men can run up these mountains as nimbly as goats," he continues; and he points to the infantrymen, who have marched with us all the way from Mekhomia. Wonderful marchers they are, with their long, easy, elastic stride, under the heavy kit, including rifle and bandolier, which each man carries. If their shooting is as good as their marching they will do execution.

A Mountain Pass.

The mountain pass we are now traversing could be held by a company or two of komitadjis against an army. It is one of the most picturesque in the range of Pirim. Its solitary, stony track, the work of horse-hoofs, winds through forests of pine, oak and beech; falls into the still valleys; rises steeply over the windy summits; skirts the verge of precipitous places, from whose depths the racing torrents, gleaming white through the trees, are barely audible. The boulders in one particular portion of it might almost be described as the rungs of a stone ladder. It takes two hours, or three, to traverse this defile, many parts of which are too narrow for more than one man. Its prettiest spot, as also the handiest for an assailant, and the tightest for the assailed, is just that in which the Miss Stone farce was played. Here, the path is a small strip between two mountains, forest clad. On one side of it, a wall of rock shoots straight up. On the other the stream flows, over-topped by its beeches and its oaks. As we reach the spot, our straggling cavalcade halts in order to make way for a Turkish family, which also has halted, round the corner. On they come at last, gingerly, one by one, all on pony back, with their bundles of rugs and so forth. Paterfamilias, as I suppose he is, sports weapons in his silken sash. Madame is, of course, veiled, so that only her eyes (fine ones they are, too) and the bridge of her nose are visible. As mine is the only outlander figure in the whole cavalcade, Madame honors me with her calm, scrutinizing glance as she swings past. I must not raise my cap—with all the reverence due to the occasion and natural to the Western mind. If I did, how Monsieur would flare up— perhaps grasping the hilt of his gleaming yataghan! For this is Turkey, and the social law thereof is the law of Islam. When you take stock of a Turkish lady, you must do as I did—make a pretence of looking the other way. Covered from head to foot in her balloon of black silk, Madame sits on a kind of mattress cunningly adjusted to the person and the movements of her stout pony. How Madame is to manage that stone ladder, away up in the mountains, I cannot understand. I have just climbed up it. Madame will have to climb down it, bolsters and all, which strikes me as being the harder feat.

The Turkish family having disappeared, my lively little Turk friend, the inspector-general, makes fun of the Stone episode. He is sure the Bulgarian ministers were implicated in it! For the cherished purpose of the Bulgarian government was to keep the Komitadjis in powder and shot (!). And as the said government's financial resources were limited, while the Komitadjis were dependent upon them, what more natural than that the Sofia statesmen should arrange a capture, the ransom money whereof might be consecrated to the revolutionary cause? Minister-President Daneff and Miss Stone were both in it! Six of one and half dozen of t'other. First rate company was he, the dapper inspector of barracks. His view of the situation was typically Turkish. Only that it was quite correct in one respect. The so-called capture was a got-up affair—but by the Komitadjis alone. Since then, the Komitadjis themselves have grown rather ashamed of it. In all that pinchbeck business only one incident interests the present writer. Among the domestic stores which the Bulgar-Macedonian peasant lays up in the last months of the year, there is a juicy preparation the native name of which means "old man." It is an excellent sort of sausage vamped up from somewhere in a pig's inside. The tale goes that in a letter written from her place of captivity, either by Miss Stone or Madame Tsilka, an allusion was made to the killing of "our old man" (meaning the animal itself) for the Komitadji larder. The letter was intercepted by brother Turk, who, when he read it, fell into a transport of delight. For, thought he, the Komitadjis cannot hold out much longer, now that they have taken to cannibalism.

A Town of Misanthropes.

"A town of misanthropes," the inspector exclaims, with a careless laugh, as we reach a summit from which we obtain a comprehensive view of the curiously-scattered village of Gradevo. It has been said of the Boers that they live as far as they possibly can beyond sight of each other's smoke. A glance at Gradevo suggests a disposition of a like retiring character. Its little houses are scattered over the shoulders of a magnificent amphitheatre of mountains. Some of those we have passed are tenantless; the very picture of desolation. Not a dog barks. A few goats, nibbling among the rocks, are the only living things we discover. Whether because of the gravestone stillness of those human dwellings, or because of the waning day, the scene is inexpressibly sad. And yet, of all the mountain panoramas, this one, as seen from the heights of Gradevo, is the finest. Gradevo is one of the many villages whose inhabitants fled to Bulgaria during the "black month." Bulgaria looks very near. But the fugitives of the terror spent many days among the snows of the passes before they succeeded in crossing the border. With very few exceptions they are still in Bulgaria, where they are the helpless cause of anxiety, political and financial, to the government of the principality. The village of Bistritza, for example, whose people fled in a body, is still almost uninhabited.

At Gradevo we are almost in the centre of the Macedonian region where the revolutionary movement first began, where, last autumn, the first fights with the Turks took place, and where the insurrection is better organized than anywhere else. In this region the Bulgarians form the overwhelming majority of the population. As the name Bulgarian appears to give rise to some misconception in the European papers, a word or two by way of exposition may not be out of place. There are the Bulgarians of the principality. There are the Bulgarians of Macedonia, which province formed part of the Greater Bulgaria that in the Middles Ages was bordered by the three seas—the Adriatic, the Black Sea, and the Aegean—and which had a "Czar" of its own. The Greek strain in their blood differentiates them, to a considerable extent, from the Bulgarian people over whom Prince Ferdinand rules. But Bulgarians they are; or, if the name be preferred, Bulgar-Macedonians, whose language and religion are identical with those of their kinsfolk on the other side of the mountains. And now another word, by way of caution. Let it not be imagined that the purpose of the revolutionary movement is to restore Greater Bulgaria—by annexing Macedonia to it, that is to say. The sole purpose of the insurrection which, unless the Russo-Austrian scheme of reforms be itself reformed, will not be much longer delayed, is to get rid of the Turk, or, to state it otherwise, to bring about equal rights for all sections—Turkish and Christian—in Macedonia. For many, indeed, are the Turks who lament the existing anarchy, and recognize the fact that revolution and a sweeping reform are the only possible alternatives. With Prince Ferdinand's subjects, from Mr. Daneff, the minister president, downwards, the Macedonian question is entirely a question of humanity—as also of social economics, for Bulgaria herself is being steadily swamped by the immigration of Bulgar-Macedonians, who find life in their own beautiful land intolerable. That is the sense in which the Macedonian question is also a Bulgarian question. It is forced upon all Bulgarian ministers in spite of themselves. "You are sowing treason in my household," shouts brother Turk, from his side of the mountains. "A lie," shouts brother Bulgar, that energetic, blunt person, from his side, "you are setting the Balkans on fire." For delicacy and touch-and-go deadly peril, no European question is comparable with that which at this moment confronts Prince Ferdinand and his advisers.—John Macdonald in London News.

A FAT BILLET.

The best paid post in the municipal life of Great Britain will soon be vacant—namely, the town clerkship of Glasgow, from which Sir James Marwick is retiring after a service of thirty years. His salary is £3,500 a year, and his retiring allowance is £2,500 per annum—figures not reached by some cabinet ministers, the retiring allowance alone being greater than the first-class pensions paid to veterans members of past administrations. Sir James is probably the doyen of town clerks. A native of Kirkwall, he became town clerk of Edinburgh so long ago as 1860, and when he went to Glasgow in 1873 his salary rose at a jump from £900 to £2,500. For some years he has been in receipt of a salary of £3,500. He is an authority on municipal law and administration, and has written largely on the subject. In 1888 he was knighted by Queen Victoria, on the occasion of her visit to the Glasgow exhibition.—London Chronicle.

WELL EARNED POPULARITY

J. J. BURNS SAYS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS SAVED HIS LIFE.

Could Scarcely Sit, Sleep or Walk When He Started to Use Them—His Trouble Gone For Good.

Darnley, P. E. I., May 29.—(Special.)—The popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills in Prince Edward Island has been earned by cures complete and permanent. John J. Burns, Lot 18, Darnley, is one of the cured, and his story is a splendid example of the work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing.

"For over eight years," says Mr. Burns, "I suffered from what the doctors pronounced Chronic Inflammation of the Loins and Kidneys. In the year 1896 it got so bad that I could scarcely walk, sit or sleep. I was about to give up when an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and they did a wonderful work for me.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life and though years have elapsed since my cure I have had no trouble since I used them.

"I belong to the I. O. F. and any member can vouch for my condition and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure any form of Kidney Disease once and for all.

PILES — ITCHING, BLIND AND BLEEDING—CURED in three to six nights. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is peerless in curing. One application gives instant relief. It cures all itching and irritating skin diseases, Chafing, Eczema, etc. 35 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co. 143.

FUNNIOSITIES.

NOTHING TO SAY.

"Oi say, Mulligan, pwhat koind av a foreigner is thot fillow peddlin' rugs?"

"He's a Turk, me bye."

"Well, I talked to him fer tin minutes awn niver a word hos he spoken."

"Bedad, maybe he's phat they call an 'unspeakable Turk.'"

HIS SAD STORY.

"Do you believe that room 13 in a hotel is unlucky?" asked the clerk.

"Yes," sighed the henpecked man, "that is where I first met my wife."

ASKED AND ANSWERED.

Miss Plainum—"Doctor, can you tell me the secret of being beautiful?"

Dr. Gruff—"Sure. The first step is to be born handsome."

THEIR FAILING.

Brady—"The grocer is going to tack a 'Fresh Eggs' sign over his door. I suppose that will be another lie nailed."

Broadbent—"No, his wife is going to put it up. A woman can't nail."

WHY HE WAS THANKFUL.

"Never saw such a philosophical man."

"In what way?"

"Why, when the automobile ran over him he just smiled as they dressed his wounds."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, said he was glad it didn't break his pipe."

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.

Clara—"Did papa give assent?"

Tom—"No. He said he had no objection to our getting married, but not a cent would he give us."

AS REVISED.

Bunker (of Boston)—"I understand New York has three million odd inhabitants."

Penn (of Philadelphia)—"Odd! You mean crazy, don't you?"

OVERHEARD IN THE PARK.

Jack—"If I kissed you would you give it away to your father?"

Ernie—"Of course not. What do you think he wants with your kisses?"

ALWAYS WELCOME.

"So the boys are glad that religion has gained such a foothold in this town?" interrogated the minister.

"Yes, pard," drawled Amber Pete, "now there is something else to fight about."

STRENGTH NEEDED.

"I don't see why officers in the army should be required to be strong. They don't have to do any lifting."

"No, but they have to carry so many medals."

A GOLFER'S QUALITIES.

"Golfing" has a very Scotch story of an old caddie and his wife. The minister who was called in tried to comfort the wife, saying that while John was very weak, he was evidently ready for a better world. Unexpectedly, however, John rallied, and said to his wife:

"Jenny, my woman, I'll maybe be spared to ye yet."

"Na, na, John!" was the reply; "ye're prepared, and I'm resigned! Dee noo!"

INNOCENT TOMMY.

Mr. Callow—"What a funny little hole in the sofa! It looks like some one had been boring."

Tommy—"Maybe you did it, Mr. Callow."

Mr. Callow—"I?"

Tommy—"Yes, I heard sister say you were a bore."

What's this cowboy breakfast given in honor of President Roosevelt out in Colorado? The only description of this sort of an entertainment we recall was given by a ranchman, who said it consisted of chops, a glass of whiskey and a dog.

Why a dog?

To eat the chops.—Boston Herald.

"Where's your boy going after he leaves the model school?"

"To some school that ain't model, I guess, to learn reading, writing and figures."—Judge.

Mesmerist's Wife—Carlos!

Mesmerist—Well, dear?

Mesmerist's Wife—I wish you would come here and tell baby he is asleep.—Puck.

John (sheepishly)—I—I s'pose you'll be gittin' married some time?

Betty (with a frightened air)—Oh, I dare say I shall some time.

John—I dare say I'll get married, too.

Betty—Oh.

John—P'r'haps we might both git married at the same time.

Betty—Wouldn't it be awful, John, if the parson should make a mistake and marry us to each other?

John—I—I shouldn't mind.

Betty—No—neither should I, to tell you the truth, John.—Tit-Bits.

Von Quizz—What does your friend write? Verse? Novels? Tragedies?

H. Kashe—Great Scott! What do you take him for? No, sir! He writes advertisements, of course!—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"What experience have you had as a cook?" asked Mrs. Dinsmore of the applicant for the situation.

"Twinty places in three mont's, mum," replied Bridget proudly.—Judge.

Francis E. Leupp says that probably the shortest speech ever delivered in Congress was made by "Ben" Butler, of Massachusetts. An Ohio member had fallen afoul of him one day and poured upon him a torrent of abuse which would have excited general indignation but for an unconsciously ridiculous gesture with which the orator accompanied almost every alternate sentence; this tempered the disgust of his hearers with mirth. He would raise his arms just as high above his head as possible and then wring his hands as if he were making a delirious attempt to wring them off. Butler sat through the speech with his eyes half closed, not moving a muscle. He rose when his assailant finished and stood calmly in the aisle. After perhaps a minute of silence he began: "Mr. Speaker!" Another impressive pause, and expectancy reached nearly the bursting point. Suddenly raising his arms, Butler reproduced exactly the awful gesture of the Ohio congressman. Then his arms fell to his sides, and for another minute he stood silent. "That is all, Mr. Speaker," he said finally, and sat down; "I just wanted to answer the gentleman from Ohio."—Nebraska State Journal.

A tramp rang a doctor's door bell, and asked the pretty woman who opened the door if she would be so kind as to ask the doctor if he had a pair of old trousers he would kindly give away. "I'm the doctor," said the smiling young woman, and the tramp nearly fainted.

"There is one thing I can never understand," said the patient-looking woman, "and that is why a man who has been sitting with the crowd all the afternoon at a baseball game will come home and say that the noise of the children makes him nervous."—Washington Star.

"Is it true that people sleep so late down here?" queried the northern tourist.

"Yes, suh," responded the Mississippi citizen. "The only thing that seems in a hurry to rise down here is the river."—Chicago News.

"Bah! Why do artists always represent Fortune as a woman?"

"Because of the way she smiles on the rich fellows, regardless of their other qualities."—Puck.

Mrs. Bumble—By the way, John, there are strawberries in the market.

Mr. Bumble—Are there? That's the best place for them.—Boston Transcript.

MEN, LOOK HERE.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM LOST STRENGTH

Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay and Waste of Power? They are Quickly and Forever Cured by the Grand Product of Nature,

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT WITH ITS Electric Suspensory Free With Belts for Weak Men.

This Suspensory is made for the purpose of treating all special ailments of men, and assures a cure of all waste of strength, early decay and debility. Its current is invigorating and wonderful in power. I can give back to any man what he has lost by violation of the laws of nature. I can stop all drains upon his vitality in ten days. Power which has been lost for years can be restored in a few months.

PHILIP WHITNEY, Hintonburg, Ont., wrote me the other day:—I have only worn the Belt for about one month; the drains have stopped, that burning sensation has disappeared, I have gained in weight. No money could buy my Belt if I could not get another one.

No man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living; no man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves, from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with special Electric Suspensory (free), will restore your power. It will check all the unnatural drains and give back the old vigor of youth.

The drain upon your power causes kidney trouble, rheumatism and stomach ailments. You know it is a loss of vital power, and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn as old style belts) and you feel the nerves tingle with new life flowing into them. You get up feeling refreshed, with the vigor of youth returning to you.

I don't ask you to take my unsupported word as to what my Belt will do. **Tell me where you live and I will give you the name of a man in your own town I have cured.** When your neighbor tells you Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cured him, will you then believe I can cure you?

My Cures Prove the Truth of My Arguments:

NORMAN CARMICHAEL, Carleton Place, Ont.—I now feel far stronger and better than I did before wearing your Belt. I consider that I am completely built up, and feel strong and healthy in every way.

J. H. PATTERSON, Smithville, Ont.—You must excuse me for not writing before, as I have been very busy. I am getting along nicely. The varicocele has disappeared, and the parts are regaining their proper size.

JOHN KELLY, Holland Landing, Ont.—Your Belt has cured me of rheumatism. It is just the thing for this trouble. I was so bad that I could not feed my own stock nor raise my hand to my head. I don't feel anything of this now.

WM. J. THOMPSON, Omemee, Ont.—I have been wearing one of your Belts for about thirty days, and feel more than pleased with it. I do not feel any of the rheumatism now. I am also a great deal stronger and have none of that tired feeling after my day's work is done. Thanking you for your good advice.

HENRY ARMSTRONG, Gainsboro, Assa.—I am happy to say that the losses have stopped completely, and the varicocele has all disappeared. I have just worn the Belt for thirty days.

T. A. McCORMICK, Copper Cliff, Ont.—It is now thirty days since I began using your Belt, and I find a great improvement from its use. I sleep soundly every night, something I didn't used to do, and my appetite is very good. I haven't had a loss for over four weeks. Thanking you from the bottom of my heart, and wishing you every prosperity in the future.

READ WITH CARE! Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives FREE, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case.

FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it to-day.

I have a Book especially for women. Address:

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash

WE PAY DUTY.

As Summer Advances Make

MaltBreakfastFood

The First Dish at the Morning Meal.

As summer advances, avoid meats at the morning meal. They conduce to heaviness, drowsiness and defective digestion. Summer dieting that does not contribute to health, vigor and heartiness, should be stopped at once. If the stomach is weak and irritable and digestion impaired, use Malt Breakfast Food instead of a meat diet, and carefully avoid oatmeal and other blood-heating foods. Malt Breakfast Food is delicious in taste, light and refreshing to the stomach, easy to digest, and keeps the user in good condition physically. All Grocers heartily recommend Malt Breakfast Food.

C.C.Russell

Wholesale Supply Stores, Douglas Street,

Boot and Shoe Sale

CLOSING OUT BOOTS AND SHOES

6,000 pairs at and below cost, until all are entirely sold out.

Storekeepers and traders supplied in lots, at 20 per cent. off factory prices.

Empire Typewriter

While we are directly interested financially in the sale of the "Empire," we candidly believe it to be the best investment in the typewriter line that is in the market. Here is what others say about it:

Anaconda, B. C., Jan. 26th, 1903.

Thomson Stationery Co., Ld., Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sirs,—Your note of the 22nd at hand. Some five years ago we bought from you an Empire Typewriter, and since that time it has been in constant and hard service. It is still in perfect condition, and so far as one can see is good for many years to come. We have three Empires in use at present, all of which are giving perfect satisfaction.

Yours, very truly,

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRICE $60.00

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., LD.

The Story of How Plunkett Fell

The story of Plunkett's fight in Somaliland is told at some length in special Reuter correspondence to the English press. The correspondent says:

I wish to relieve the anxiety of the friends and relatives of the officers killed in Colonel Plunkett's fight by giving some precise details dealing specifically with their fates, and gathered from the lips of survivors.

Owing to my previous message having fallen into the hands of the enemy, a delay has unfortunately occurred in the transmission of these particulars.

The following account of the fight at Gumburru is given by the wounded Yaos who returned to camp, and by the enemy's spies captured at Egalo on the 22nd ult., who were present at the fight.

On the morning of April 17th Colonel Plunkett, who was sent out to bring in Captain Olivey's party, met the latter one mile from the zareba. He continued to advance, and when about seven miles from the zareba he suddenly came upon open ground, covered with low bushes about three feet high.

The place was surrounded by from 100 to 500 yards of thick bush. The enemy then opened a heavy fire from the bushes, but the shooting was very erratic, and little damage was done.

Plunkett's force was moving in square formation. It immediately closed up, and got the maxims into action.

The fight then commenced in earnest, our men kneeling to fire, on account of the bushes.

The Mullah's force, which consisted of mounted riflemen, foot riflemen, and spearmen, was divided into five parties, each about 1,500 strong.

Four Attacks.

Each party attacked in turn. The first attack was delivered against our front line, which consisted of 50 men of the 2nd Sikhs, under Captain Vesey, with two maxims under the direction of Captain McKinnon.

The enemy, directing a heavy rifle fire against our line, charged, the mounted men firing from their horses and the men on foot firing as they charged.

The enemy was driven back with enormous loss, the maxims mowing them down until the bodies were piled high.

During the attack Captains Vesey and McKinnon and Lieutenant Sime, I. M. S., who was attending a wounded man, were killed.

Captain Johnston-Stewart then fell in with the Sikhs, remaining at his post till the end.

Colonel Plunkett now took charge of one of the maxims.

The Mullah, finding himself driven back in front, made two similar charges directed against each flank.

The right flank, consisting of C Company, 2nd King's African Rifles (Yaos), under Captain Olivey and Lieutant Gaynor, and the left flank, consisting of A Company of the same battalion, King's African Rifles, under Captain Morris and Lieutenant Bell, again repulsed the enemy.

In this attack Lieutenant Gaynor was wounded in the thigh, and Captains Morris and Olivey and Lieutenant Bell were killed.

The third attack was directed chiefly against the rear, comprising one section each of the right and left flank, which had been brought round on the rear being attacked.

The small force was thus completely surrounded, the enemy coming to close quarters, but failing to break the line. It was at this stage that Captain Johnston-Stewart was wounded.

The final and fourth attempt to rush the square, which was entrusted to the enemy's fourth and fifth pasties combined, was not made until they discovered that the British had exhausted their ammunition.

The maxim belts were finished, and Colonel Plunkett, who was still unwounded, gave the order to charge as a last resource.

About fifty survivors were left to make the charge.

No Sikhs and no British officers came out alive, and only thirteen Yaos managed to break through the enemy.

At this juncture four Yaos tried to carry off Lieutenant Gaynor, but he and three of the Yaos were killed before going far. The remaining man escaped.

Plunkett's Last Order.

Colonel Plunkett was shot dead immediately after giving the order to charge.

The last attack, which is reported to have been the most desperate of all, was led by the Mullah himself.

Several messengers were sent to Colonel Cobbe's zareba, but no reply was received.

Twenty-nine wounded Yaos reached Colonel Cobbe's camp. Their escape is attributed to the fact that, being wounded, they were sent to the rear. Here, when the enemy charged, they swept over them, leaving them lying in the bush, and thus giving them an opportunity of crawling away through the bush to the zareba, where they arrived in an exhausted condition some hours afterwards.

Many of the badly wounded were carried in by friends who ventured out in search of them.

One of the Yaos, who was shot through the arm, arrived at Galadi four days afterwards, having been without water or food since the fight. At the moment he was incapable of speaking, but is now progressing favorably.

All the wounded are recoving in a marvellous manner.

The total casualties were: Killed—nine British officers, two native officers, one native hospital assistant, two British Mounted Infantrymen, acting as dispatch riders; fourteen Somalis, acting as stretcher-bearers; 46 Sikhs, and 120 Yaos, Wounded—two Sikh Havildars, attached to the 1st and 2nd King's African Rifles respectively, and 29 Yaos.

SIR CHAS. RIVERS WILSON,
President of the Grand Trunk Railroad, Who Is Now Visiting This Country.

ON GROWING OLD—A STUDY IN SENSATIONS

The night bell rang. Mingling at first with my dreams as I sleep profoundly, it slowly disentangles itself, and a second peal rouses me to consciousness.

I lie in bed with limbs of lead, my body a dead weight, my head alone is alive, and is consciously "myself."

Yes, that's just it. The body is a weight because it is dead; not dead permanently nor conventionally, but if death be the final separation of body and spirit, I am conscious that that separation has begun. In short, I am growing old.

I well remember how different it was only a few years ago. There was no cleavage however minute, between body and spirit then. If a bell roused me out of sleep, I sprang up that instant out of bed, instinct with life, my brain no more alive than my body, and the whole—myself. I was a whole, and had no consciously defined parts.

Now, how different! The "ego," the individuality at any rate, as I lie here on waking seems to have retired into the brain, and left the body a dead machine, not myself, into which I feel the energizing power propelled from the brain slowly and even painfully entering. The cleavage has begun, and death itself is merely its completion. A surprising fact is the enormous weight the body becomes the moment it ceases to be part of the "ego." I was conscious of no weight at all in legs or body as long as they were "myself," and a harmonious whole; but now—the legs seem modelled in lead, and form furrows in the bed; and as I try to lift them I understand the enormous amount of leverage required. I have no thought of paralysis. I know they will move when the power enters; but it has to enter, and enter an apparently inert mass: and this entry, moreover, is a matter of distinct effort of will.

At last I am up; but it is not a pleasure, but an effort still. My head forces my body into its clothes as a nurse would dress a somewhat wooden child. I have to go out to see a patient, and as I walk along I propel my legs alternately and consciously. I don't drive them like horses, but rather propel them like the cranks of a cycle. As I proceed, however, the cleavage seems gradually to disappear, and as I return from the sick-bed I am once more a unity—legs, arms, body, head. The man is alive, and not merely the head. All this will be dismissed by the superficial reader as the normal process in waking, but it is not so. There is a profound difference of deepest phychological and physiological meaning between what I have described and my waking under the same circumstances years ago.

I am now fifty-six, have led a steady, temperate life, am in good physical and mental health, and neither under nor over worked. This commencing cleavage is the beginning of that process which, slowly continued—barring accidents and disease—will end in natural death; an end to life that only comes to one in ten in this country. I am growing old. But there are other slight signs. I am conscious of a loss of elasticity. If I jump down a little height, or run down hill, or stride over broken ground, I find I come down on my feet and legs with increased weight. Solidity seems to have replaced elasticity, with a resulting jar. I am somewhat stiffer in all my movements, though very slightly so. There are of course certain changes in my body. The elastic tissue is not so elastic, but I am conscious this is not all. The bottom reason seems to me to be that my feet and legs are no longer an inseparable part of myself as formerly; are not, so to speak, so highly vitalized; but are more wooden, more like supports to the body than parts of it. With all this my brain and mind seem brighter, if not brisker. Reason burns with less smoke and a clearer flame. As the "ego" seems to retire into the spiritual part of me, slowly by degrees, before it takes its final flight at death, the mind seems more powerful, and thinking becomes a more positive pleasure. The separation of body and soul in a healthy man seems, then, really a very gradual and almost imperceptible process, that begins whenever the summit of the hill of life is reached, and the long descent commences. It becomes more and more conspicuous as old age creeps on, but even at fifty is quite apparent. At first, of course, the clevage is only a tiny fissure seen as a phenomenon at rare times. But it soon becomes familiar, and one gets more and more accustomed to looking on the body as an external object, and not oneself. This progresses until, towards the end, it is only, perhaps, for a short time in the afternoons, when at one's brightest, that the old feeling of unity briefly returns; and thus the way is gently prepared for the spirit's final flight, when the link at last is severed—and the man dead.

Thomas McNeil, speaking at the banquet of the Kansas State Bar Association, told of a lawyer who collected $50 for a client and took out $35 for his fee. He said, as he handed over the $15:

"I am your friend, and I can't charge you a full fee. I knew your father for a great many years."

And the client, in the fulness of his heart, could only say, "Thank heaven, you didn't know my grandfather."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE LOWER DECK

With the lower deck of the British navy Lord Charles Beresford has always been popular, and by his action on their behalf in parliament and the encouragement he has given them on board ship in his capacity as a flag-officer he has increased the admiration and esteem in which they hold him.

It has been a custom of Lord Charles's to include warrant officers in social functions on the ships in which he has had command and on his flagships, and when in the Mediterranean he gave a dinner to petty officers. He has in parliament done a great deal towards improving the positions of various classes of naval men, and to him in a large measure is attributed the concession of giving warrant officers a chance of promotion to lieutenants.

The chief and warrant officers throughout the service have, in order to show their appreciation of his lordship's services to them as a class, subscribed to present to him a handsomely illuminated address. Upon the preparation of this address a considerable sum of money has been expended, and it bears, among other ornamentation, pictures of every ship in which Lord Charles has served since he entered the navy. Of course, the famous "Well done, Condor!" has not escaped the illuminators' attention.

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It is based upon the principle that the laborer's wages should always bear some fair relation to the cost of living. If the latter advances, so should the wages, and in like proportion. There is no doubt as to the justice and practical wisdom of such a rule. Underpaid labor is a species of slavery, degrading to the nation and in the long run injurious to business. We shall be glad to have our readers' views on this important phase of business life.

"I need only one thing now to make my flying machine complete!" exclaimed the haggard inventor.

"What is that?" asked the other man.

"Money!" hoarsely replied the inventor.—Chicago Tribune.

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Do you notice black specks before the eyes? .....
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Alfred Beit, the Diamond King

When the savage finds himself confronted with adversity, he thwacks his idol. When the African prospector falls upon evil days, or "gets underneath a slump," as they say out there, he curses the capitalists with more vigor than judgment. One day I heard a prospector denouncing "the great houses" in a radiant efflorescence of language. "Oh, come now," I said, "that's not quite fair. What about Mr. So-and-So?" "He's right enough," replied my prospector. "And what about Alfred Beit?" I asked. The prospector replied without a second of hesitation, "Oh, he's a white man." The term is beginning to be understood in England, but only men who have lived long in the remoter states or in the colonies can quite appreciate its full meaning. It implies nearly all that we mean by the word "gentleman," and a great deal more. It indicates an active sense of justice and right combined with pleasant manners. And the reason I tell this little incident lies in the fact that whenever I have talked of Mr. Beit, with men of whatever rank or class, the prospector's criticism has been indicated, if not actually used. When the news of his illness first reached Throgmorton-street, an old Kimberley hand said to me: "He gave freely, gave his money and gave his time." That, I take it, is a very significant tribute to a man whose business is of such magnitude as his, which calls for so much of his attention that he scarcely knows how much time he can call his own. Yet such is his courtesy, such is the kindness of his heart, that he never refuses himself when an interview might be at all beneficial. Whenever he is in London his office is besieged by callers, men whose business can scarcely concern him, though it is important to themselves. He always tries to give them at least a couple of minutes, in the course of which he generally finds a valuable piece of advice to offer them. Or, perhaps, he will suggest a more suitable time for the discussion of the subject. Certainly he never forgets what is said to him, or what he has promised. And his manner is always sympathetic and simply and kindly.

ALFRED BEIT,
The South African Diamond King.

A Pleasant Incident.

There is a South African capitalist who has never shown any peculiar affection for the group of finch Mr. Beit is the head. After the reform movement he owned a daily newspaper in Johannesburg, which was edited by an old Kimberley journalist. At that time, as every one will remember, a London weekly which has probably more circulation than authority was printing a series of rather violent attacks on Mr. Beit and Mr. Rhodes. The editor, for some reason or other, reproduced one of these in his Johannesburg daily. He was promptly put upon the carpet by his employer, who pointed out that as a Kimberley man he ought to have known better than to reproduce an attack so ill-informed. "It's all very well for a London newspaper which doesn't know Beit to impute these unworthy motives to him. But you knew that he is not that sort of man. Besides, he was once my friend, and, though I disagree with his policy, I will not have a word that reflects upon him personally printed in any paper of mine." That incident, which I repeat at first hand, shows how Mr. Beit's private character is esteemed by the man who has been the bitterest, perhaps, of all his political and financial opponents. I think that all the men who have found themselves in opposition to him have held his private character in a similar esteem.

Biographical.

Mr. Beit was born at Hamburg in 1853, and he has always had a strong affection for his birthplace. He is a devoted son, and has never allowed the claims of business or society to prevent him from spending what men of a less affectionate disposition might deem a large part of his time in the company of his aged mother, who lives there. After having received a most thorough business training, he went to Kimberley in 1875 as the representative of his uncle, Mr. Porges, at that time in partnership with Mr. Julius Wernher, in a firm which was afterwards to become famous as Wernher, Beit & Co. Mr. Beit was ever a strenuous worker, and combined the financial imagination with a grasp of small financial details in a most unusual manner. The consequence was that when the time for the great amalgamation came, his firm was in a position to control it. Mr. Rhodes imagined the scheme, but Mr. Beit's imagination never halted behind Mr. Rhodes's, and it was he who worked out all the intricate arrangements, and indeed it is very largely owing to his close attention that the financial history of De Beers has been so brilliant. This great grasp of business did not prevent Mr. Beit from being extremely popular in Kimberley, and he was the [illegible] friend of Mr. Rhodes, the [illegible] and sympathizer in his great [illegible] the acquisition of Rhode[illegible]. Rhodes was never tired of declaring how much he owed to Mr. Bier's political insight, and to the heartiness with which he discussed the ideas which resulted in the establishment of the Chartered Company. In 1888 Mr. Beit went to the Rand, and, having ample capital at command, interested his firm in the best of the outcrop companies. He shared Mr. Hermann Eckstein's fait in deep levels, and when that great deep-level enterprise the Rand Mines (Limited) came to be floated, Mr. Beit's was the brain that arranged the financial part of it. In finance he is eminently conservative. He takes risks, but not too many, and his endeavor is always to get the best advice on a property, to work it through the best procurable men, to equip it with the latest and most efficient machinery, and, finally, to trust to good management for the result. And so the firm of Wernher, Beit & Co. stands at the head of the mining profession, not only in South Africa, but all the world over.

His Choice of His Men.

Mr. Beit has the faculty of finding the right man for a job and the faith to trust the right man when he is found. He takes a man's record, he will see him personally and discuss his qualifications with people who know him. I remember once a friend of my own was the leading candidate for an important managership. Although I could say nothing about his technical qualifications, Mr. Beit sent for me, and examined me most carefully and at great length about his character and career. He lays immense stress on character. Sincerity and industry are the qualities he values most in a man. I remember hearing him, long before he knew Lord Milner, express the highest admiration for that statesman's fixity of purpose, and for the energy with which he threw himself into his great task. I have also heard him express himself with no little indignation about another statesman who had, he thought, fallen short of sincerity and truth in one of his public speeches.

As a Politician.

Mr. Beit is not a politician in the ordinary sense, but a man of his devouring rapidity of mind cannot fail to be deeply interested in politics, and his knowledge of current events is quite as wide as that of the average member of the House. Here, too, his remarkable insight serves him, an insight that almost amounts at times to divination. He shared Mr. Rhodes's political ideas, far more than is generally supposed, as a careful reference to "Vindex's" life of Mr. Rhodes will show. At the reform movement he was Mr. Rhodes's chief counsellor, although that expression must not be taken that he approved of the raid as it actually fell out. On the day when the news of the raid reached Capetown, I saw him at his desk in the Chartered Company's office, working placidly before a huge pile of papers which, he told me, related to the administration of Rhodesia. "The country must go on," he said, "in spite of all these exciting events."

His Considerateness.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Rhodes went to England, and I shall never forget the trouble Mr. Beit took to procure me an interview with him—an interview which appeared in the columns of the Pall Mall Gazette. There was no necessity, from his point of view, that he should give himself so much trouble, but he did it because he knew it would help me in my work. Some years afterwards I sent him a copy of a small book I had written, and he replied asking me to call. I did so expecting that perhaps he might have some business to suggest. But his desire was to see me and to ask how I was getting on, and to that end he gave up a quarter of an hour of his valuable time. Again I had occasion to write him on a matter which I thought of slight rather than great importance to both of us. Naturally one expected a typewritten reply. But Mr. Beit, wrote me a long letter, covering four pages of good-sized notepaper, and proving that he took a more serious view of the question from my point of view that I did myself. Again, he always takes a deep interest in the private life of his clerks and engineers, by whom he is regarded with utmost affection. When he speaks to them he is always as one of themselves. His manner, as I have said, is always simple, courteous and sympathetic, and he likes to know that they have some definite interest outside the business; that their lives are not entirely consumed in the contemplation of ledgers and plans. He exacts the strictest attention to business, but holds that a man is all the better for some intellectual diversion. His charity is great and discriminating, but if his name often appears on subscription lists, the world knows nothing of the vast sums he gives away anonymously or under a pledge of secrecy. He is a shy and sensitive man, who dislikes nothing so much as publicity.

His Other Interests.

He has a house in Park lane, beautifully furnished and decorated, and containing some admirable pictures. His country seat is at Tewin Water, near Welwyn, and there he provides good sport for his friends and many advantages for the people of his estate. He has a box at the opera, but music is not his hobby. He finds the drama more to his taste, and rarely misses a first night when he is in England. Finally he is an admirable travelling companion on the veld, and the most considerate of hosts both on his yacht and at home.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES—TEST MOBILIZATION.

In regard to this year's naval manoeuvres, says a naval correspondent, matters have not yet taken very definite shape. Even those officers who are busy with the preparatory work are only able to tell inquirers, "I believe such and such a thing is to happen." But enough can be gathered to show that the operations will be on a very big scale.

Test mobilization has often been mooted. At last we seem likely to get one. It is only by such a step that the Admiralty can ascertain whether our naval reserve will fulfil expectations. It will, of course, be impossible to call up the whole of the Royal naval reserve men, many of whom are at sea in merchant ships—this "absenteeism," by the way, is one of the defects of the present system—but the Royal fleet reserve, the coastguard, and the pensioners liable to service can be mobilized, and, one hears, are to be.

Not until the South African war broke out did we know to what extent our army reserves could be relied upon. That it answered splendidly is common knowledge; but it might have done otherwise. And not until the naval reserves have been placed under demand shall we know whether they will realize expectations. Besides, machinery that is never moved is bound to rust, and that is an additional reason why our naval mobilizing machine should occasionally be set in full motion. On the understanding that it will be, on the 6th of next July, fleet reserve officers in all home dockyards are hard at work getting spare ships ready for commissioning.

Big though they may be, this year's "peace" manoeuvres around our coasts will be mainly display; the real educative work for the fleet is to be done during a series of big manoeuvres to be held round about Lagos, in which the Mediterranean, the Channel and the Cruiser squadrons, as well as the Home fleet, are to take part. Probably these will be confidential, as were the previous naval operations in the same quarter.

A Guaranteed Cure

For All Forms of Kidney Disease.

We the undersigned Druggists are fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kindneys:

"Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste no money."

Thos. Shotbolt, 59 Johnson Street.

Dean & Hiscocks, cor. Yates and Broad streets.

T. G. Hitt, Esquimalt Road, opp. Russell Station.

D. E. Campbell, cor. Fort & Douglas streets.

Wm. Jackson & Co., Douglas street, near Johnson street.

Davies', 30 and 32 Government street, near Post Office.

Hall & Co., The Central Drug Store, Clarence Block.

F. W. Fawcett, cor. Douglas Street and King's Road.

Geo. Morison & Co., 55 Government Street.

Terry & Marett, S. E. cor. Fort and Douglas streets.

John Teague, B. C. Drug Store, 27 Johnson Street.

"LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS" is South American Kidney Cure laughs at disease. It's the seemingly impossible doors to disease that it unlocks that makes its cures almost incredible. But for every burs there is a proof if you care to investigate. It is a liquid kidney specific and it never fails. Makes and keeps men "fit" and well. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—142.

Why Not Now

Decide how you will fix up the walls and ceilings of the *dear old home?*

Beautiful and rich looking are walls and ceilings tinted or decorated with CHURCH'S COLD WATER

ALABASTINE

and the cost is but little.

Set the time when you will have the work done, engage the man to do it, and thus avoid the vexatious annoyance of having to wait. "A stitch in time saves nine." Write us for pointers about decorating.

ALABASTINE is made in twenty beautiful shades and white.

For sale by hardware and paint dealers everywhere. Never sold in bulk.

Ladies, send us your address and we will send you our "Housekeeper's Reminder." It is both useful and ornamental. Address

The ALABASTINE CO., Limited
PARIS, ONT.

THE ANSWER.

He sat on my knee at evening,
The boy who is half-past three,"
And the clear blue eyes from his sun-browned face
Smiled happily up to me.
I held him close as the twilight fell
And called him "my dear little son";
Then I said, "I have wondered for many days,
Where it is that my baby's gone.

"I'd a baby once in a long white gown,
Whom I rocked just as I do you;
His hair was as soft as yellow silk,
And his eyes were like violets blue;
His little hands were like pink-tipped flowers—
See, yours are so strong and brown—
He has slipped away and is lost, I fear;
Do you know where my baby's gone?"

Did my voice half break as the thoughts would come
Of the sweet and sacred days
When motherhood's first joys were mine?
Was a shade of regret on my face?
For close round my neck crept a sturdy arm,
And the boy who is "half-past three,"
Said, "The baby—he went to Boyland,
And—didn't you know—he's me!"

—Ida Reed Smith.

O TEMPORA, O MORES!

(Kissing has gone out of fashion.—Daily Press.)

Time was, dear Daphne, not so long ago,
When cold Hygieia's logical crusaders,
Each armed with (imitation) Cupid's bow
And breathing bitter scorn on Love's free traders,
Bade to Affection's prompting, stern defiance,
And cursed all kissing in the name of Science.

Not long the strife—we know, dear maid, who won—
Love, as at locksmiths, laughs at Sanitation;
That fight was ended, sooner than begun:
"To arms!" we cried, "For Love and Osculation."
And, as we charged their forces, "at the double,"
Their strength collapsed, as doth the punctured bubble.

But now, alas! they claim a new ally;
The anti-Amorists and foes to passion
Now wave with pride another flag on high,
And urge allegiance to the sway of Fashion,
That mighty lord of feminine dominions
Who rules his realm by "other folks' opinions."

P. S.—(By Daphne.)

Ah, troubled soul, fear not, though Fashion rule
(And that he will is fain to be admitted)—
We who have learnt in Cytherea's school
Shall find a means by which he'll be outwitted;
Laws must be kept, but let not that displease you:
You shall transgress, provided no one sees you!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

LILAC.

In the May light, the grey light, that is not dark nor daylight,
That lingers from the setting of the sun,
When the old light, the gold light, has faded into cold light,
And the stars unbar their windows one by one,
Leaf and bloom,
The lilac-boughs are swaying in the gloom.

Softly bending, and sending, in sweetness never-ending,
Their breathings warm from censers of delight,
Ever dimmer they glimmer, the pale plumes a-shimmer,
Receding in the shadows of the night,
Leaning low,
To touch you with cool blossom as you go.

Wafted nearer, and clearer, in fragrance ever dearer,
Past all the Orient spiceries of old,
Odors deep now that steep now the garden ways asleep now,
Have fettered us in fairy gyves of gold:
We and Love
Go dreaming with the lilac-boughs above.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

"Are you sure you love me for myself alone?" asked the maid with the lemon-tinted hair.

"No," answered the smitten young man, "I cannot tell a lie. I love you for myself also. See?"

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next regular session of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, I intend to apply for a transfer to Mrs. Carolina Ferando, of the said City of Victoria, of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail, on the premises known as the Colonist Hotel, Johnson street, in the said City of Victoria.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1903.

JOSEPH SAUER.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BR. SHIP
"Mylomene,"
CLEMENCE, Master.
FROM CARDIFF.

Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written authority.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Kingham & Co.

VICTORIA AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN FUEL CO., NANAIMO, B.C.

New Wellington Coal

Lump or Sack ..... $6.50 per ton
Washed Nuts ..... $5.00 per ton
Delivered to any part within the city limits.
OFFICE, 34 BROAD ST.
TELEPHONE 647.

COAL! COAL!

(NO SCARCITY OF COAL).

PHONE 407. PHONE 407.

We beg to notify the public that we have not advanced the price of our coal. It is still per ton, sack or lump.. ..... $6.00

JAMES BAKER & CO.

CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS

If you want your carpets cleaned and relaid promptly and satisfactorily before the spring rush commences, ring up

BROCK & ONIONS,
Tel. 846. 52 Fort St.

YES, WE CAN GUARANTEE TO GIVE YOU SATISFACTION IF YOU GET YOUR SUITS FROM US.

A. M. HENRY, Ladies' and Gent's TAILOR,

NO. 15 STORE ST., VICTORIA, B. C
AND WE HAVE SOME NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

Plans and Specifications

endorsed "Competitive design and specifications for

PUBLIC LIBRARY

for Victoria," will be received at the office of the undersigned until Saturday, the 13th day of June next, at 1 p.m., for the erection of a Free Public Library Building in the city of Victoria.

Copies of the conditions of competition can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B.C., May 12th, 1903.

FOR SALE

Five roomed cottage, with bath, electric light, etc., in good location; stable on rear of lot. This must be sold at once and is offered for cash at $1,050.

J. E. CHURCH,
14 Trounce Ave.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described tract of land situated on the shores of Buttle's Lake, in Comox and Clayoquot Districts: Commencing at a point on the east shore of Buttle's Lake, where the E. & N. railroad land grant line intersects Buttle's Lake; thence along said E. & N. railroad land grant line in a southeasterly direction for a distance of two and one half miles; thence in a southerly direction following a line paralleling the east shore line of the lake and distant therefrom two miles to the head of Buttle's Lake; thence in a northerly direction following a line paralleling the west shore line of the said Buttle's Lake, and distant therefrom two miles, to the point of intersection with the E. & N. railroad land grant line; thence southeasterly along said land grant line to the lake shore; thence along said shore line in a southerly and northerly direction to the place of beginning, containing about 50,000 acres more or less.

WILL. H. PARRY.

Victoria, May 4th, 1903.

NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the south boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway Land Grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

Hey There!

--You fellow using Electric Light--

HYLO

Saves 5-6th of light bill when turned down.

The Hinton Electric Co., Ld.,

62 Government Street

A Summer Necessity, A Summer Luxury

Are combined in a refreshing shower bath, such as we are prepared to install in any house. It's only a slight additional expense to your tub, and once so supplied you wouldn't part with it for twice what you paid. Let's tell you about it.

A. SHERET,

TEL. 629. 102 FORT ST.

Northwestern Smelting & Refining Co.

Buyers of

GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER ORES, MATTES, BULLION, FURNACE AND CYANIDE PRODUCTS.

Location of Works:

Crofton, Vancouver Island, B. C.

HOTEL DAVIES

49 TO 59 YATES STREET. E. E. DAVIES, PROPRIETRESS.

IS NOW READY FOR GUESTS

Every department entirely new and beautifully fitted throughout with modern improvements and the latest electric appliances. Most centrally located; only three minutes' walk from trains and boats. All street cars pass the door. The most convenient hotel in the city. All rooms on one floor.

The hotel will be run in connection with the famous

POODLE DOG RESTAURANT.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.,

Corner Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B. C.

Have just received the latest

"Iron Age" Cultivator, Seed Drills and Wheel Hoe

Don't fail to call, examine, and obtain prices.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

BEDDING-OUT PLANTS

For the largest stock and greatest variety in the Province go to the

INVERTAVISH NURSERY

10,000 Geraniums, all varieties; Stock Astors, Lobelia, and all other bedding-out stock. Experienced gardeners sent out by the day or by contract.

WREATHS. BOUQUETS. CUT FLOWERS.

Store, 41 Fort Street, Victoria. Telephone, 578A.

Greenhouses, Park Road. Telephone, 578B.

Stoddart's Jewellery Store

63 AND 65 YATES STREET.

Diamond Rings and Lockets

Will be sold this week 15 per cent. under our usual low prices marked in plain figures.

We have a large stock, and must sell at prime cost.

Corporation of the City of Victoria.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1903, at the City Pound, situate on Chambers street, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, I shall sell by Public Auction the following animals, viz., one white heifer, two red and white heifers, one roan heifer, about eighteen months old; total, four; unless the said animals are redeemed and the pound charges paid at or before the time of sale.

F. CURRAN,
Pound Keeper.

Victoria, B. C., May 20th, 1903.

MEN Are made vigorous and manly by our VACUUM DEVELOPER. This treatment will enlarge shrunken and undeveloped organs, and remove all weaknesses relative to the genito urinary system. Particulars in plain sealed envelope. Health Appliance Co., Safe Deposit Bldg., Seattle.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next regular session of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, I intend to apply for a transfer to Charles Albert Stewart, of the said City of Victoria, of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail, on the premises known as the Colonist Hotel, corner of Simcoe and Catherine streets, in the said City of Victoria.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1903.

ALFRED WOOD,
By his Attorney-in-Fact, John Colgdarripe.

NOTICE.

I give notice that it is my intention to apply for a lease of the foreshore for industrial purposes from a post on the north side of the lease granted me by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of a portion of their right of way on Burrard Inlet to the point on the west side of Clark Drive, where said lease terminates.

F. G. VERNON.

May 26rd, 1903.